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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

OUR ENGLISH TONGUE

Jan. 21.

JUST now when the schools of the Far East are beginning their first term of another year it is worth while giving a glance at the report of Mr. Fisher's Departmental Committee that was published in November. "In its broad effect," says "The Times," "it is the reasoned case. . . for a really humane education, based upon. . . the English language and English literature." This recommendation has a piquant interest because it seems like a reply to those who have been urging, under the banner of Mr. H. G. Wells, that the need of education to-day is above all the standpoint of a worldwide view. Every country is to tell its story to its own youngsters as part of a scheme of universal history. Just as American history books begin with English records so English history will not begin with the Druids but with the folk who wandered through the forests of Europe, and will not confine itself to our rough island story, but will keep in view all the branches that belong to the parent stem.

We can see something of the value and obligation of this standpoint to prepare the mind of the next generation for an agenda of peace and the federation of the world. But truth and life are the balance of opposites. And the more we universalize our sympathies, the more we must deepen our own rootage. To renounce the policy of the mailed fist and commercial exploitation is a cogent reason for studying our country's real claim to honour and to influence in the world. But it must be sorrowfully admitted that there are millions brought up under our flag who know little of these claims. Patriotism means little to them because they identify it with militarism. And now

that militarism is at a discount a finer patriotism will have to be built up by education. Children must be taught the real secrets of Britain's greatness if they are to hold out against the idealisms that are merely destructive. The right of Labour is a one-sided gospel; as we see from the consequences in Russia it must be balanced by an equally noble watchword—the duties of Englishmen, or whatever the nationality may be.

This is not given as a ground for urging the new education in the report just mentioned, but it is surely one that may well be weighed with advantage. Not so very long ago history was a matter of kings and battles with the dates thereof. Then J. R. Green made it light up democracy. Afterwards Prof. Marriott, now member of Parliament, linked it up to geography. Next Mr. H. G. Wells opens up its sources in anthropology. Finally Prof. Roxby wants it to issue in civics—the teaching of the political and social obligations that arise from our history. Only by these extensions can history play its full part in human education.

But in a similar way English grammar and literature will have to be enlarged in their scope. Who does not remember the irrelevant rubbish that was forced on our attention as boys in the name of rules and exceptions? Literature was presented to us as something to be parsed and analysed, or, it may be, learned by heart with penal intent. But its beauty was hidden from our eyes and the background that gave it significance, and the proper use and force of our language were not revealed to us. The signatories of the report wish to change all this. "We reiterate the two points which we desire to build upon: First, the fundamental necessity of English for the full development and character of English children; and second, the fundamental truth that the use of English does not come to all by nature, but is a fine art, and must be taught as a fine art."

It is not every one that will have the ecstasy over Elizabethan English that inspired Keats to write a sonnet "On first looking into Chapman's Homer:"—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies

When a new planet swims into his ken;

Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes

He stared at the Pacific."

But some understanding of the best is the only way of enjoying English literature, for all good writers keep in the company of the greatest, just as hills are clustered round the mountains. The enjoyment of reading, apart from subject and style, lies in the recognition of reflected lights from classic literature. It is like finding familiar faces in a crowd. Apart from the enjoyment there is the use. "In the opinion of those best qualified to speak," says the report, "the chief need of business is a liberal supply of young entrants who can speak and write English correctly, and possessed of that broad outlook which wide reading and the study of literature may be expected to provide."

But such knowledge has a social value too. For it is by means of the English language properly known and employed that the pupils of the public elementary schools will most surely move on to the levels now occupied by the more privileged classes. It is the dialectical babel that divides the various orders of society as truly as the language divides the nations. The unifying tendency is distinctly contemplated in the report. And it is only a romantic regret devoid of reason that forbids us to rejoice in the day when the Cambridgeshire farm-hand and the Lancashire weaver can converse without an interpreter, when the Yorkshireman will hasten his accents and the Devonshire lad curb his that they may exchange confidences concerning the improvement of England. For these reasons let us agree with the words, of the report: "The importance of English in the elementary schools is absolute and unchallengeable."

MR. RUSSELL AND YOUNG CHINA

Jan. 23.

WE have had testimony borne to us during the past week or so of the quite unusual influence exerted on the mind of Chinese students by the Hon. Bertrand Russell while on his visit to this country last year. There is no mistaking the fact that he is extraordinarily popular with this section of the Chinese people and it is worth while trying to discover what were the elements in his philosophy which appealed so powerfully to impressionable youth. We think we are right in saying of the two lecturers, who were in China at the same time, that Dr. Dewey made the most powerful impression by his teaching and Mr. Russell by his personality. Mr. Russell's writings are scornful of authority but he is gentle and engaging in his address and is as far removed from the popular conception of a demagogue as it is possible to be. Added to this Mr. Russell is a rebel against all modern conventions and came amongst the Chinese as the avowed antagonist of things as they are. He found his auditors equally chafing against the restraints and limitations which the errors of the past had imposed on them personally and as a nation; thus a sympathetic point of contact was immediately established and a state of mutual sympathy engendered which rendered their intercourse pleasant and agreeable. This happy circumstance had its obvious advantages, but there are corresponding drawbacks which are not so evident. It is necessary that a teacher should enunciate disagreeable truths as well as express soothing platitudes if he is to be of the utmost possible help to his scholars. We venture to think that Mr. Russell, when prescribing for the ills of China, administered the brimstone with a spoon and the treacle with a ladle and the only way in which he could have pleased his audience better, would have been by omitting the sulphur altogether from his prescriptions.

One of our contemporaries quotes, at some length, from an article by Mr. Russell in the "Review of Reviews." Mr. Russell says, "I think the Chinese are the only people who quite genuinely believe that

wisdom is more precious than rubies. That is why the West regards them as uncivilized." Now, readers of the English magazine know Mr. Bertrand Russell and understand perfectly what a sentence like this means. Simple Chinese, like Mr. Eugene Chen, take it literally, pat themselves on the back, and repeat the litany of Little Jack Horner. We all know the Chinese, to some extent, and many of us know them much better than Mr. Russell. The housewife knows them as boys, cooks and amahs. Do any of these impress her as "quite genuinely believing that wisdom is more precious than rubies?" Well, let us try a social stratum a little higher up. They are tailors, compradores and merchants who open stock exchanges where fortunes are made—their own—and lost—other people's. Do these conform to Mr. Russell's type? No! Well, let us try again. There are Tutchuns who misgovern provinces, debase the currency and permit their soldiers to loot cities. Or there are politicians in high places who, according to the Chinese press, betray their country, negotiate loans at ruinous rates for the sake of the profit to be had from the brokerage rather than because the country needs the money and, at the same time, callously allow virtuous professors in government schools to go unpaid for months. Is it because "they have the innocence and unworldliness of the old fashioned don" that they do these things? Perhaps so, but we have not met any Chinese who attributed their peccadilloes to this cause. The truth is Mr. Russell talks a lot of unmitigated nonsense and the only innocent and unworldly people in China are the foolish youth who take him seriously.

We have folk in England who divert us by telling us fairy tales of this kind. They assure us that we are the lost ten tribes and therefore the Lord's chosen and not to be compared to others who are "lesser breeds without the law." But we are used to it and it does us no harm. If Mr. Russell really appreciated the Chinese he would write of them as a virile race, true to a normal type, and not as though they were an emasculated lot of simpletons who needed to be mollycoddled lest they be cozened out of existence by their wiser and less scrupulous neighbours. Instead of this he says they are "in-

adequate in the use of soap" and asserts that "if the American influence prevailed it would, no doubt, by the use of hygiene, save many Chinese lives, but would at the same time, make them not worth saving!" Why a man, Chinese or other, should not be worth saving when he is no longer "inadequate in the use of soap" does not appear. This, certainly, places our friend, Mr. Eugene Chen, amongst the lost souls and relegates Dr. Wellington Koo, who, being a disciple of Beau Brummel, was known in London as "Miss Koo," to the lowest ranks of Dante's inferno.

A PALACE OF NATURE AND THE ARTS

Jan. 24.

THE ardent support given by Mr. Sowerby to the project of a new museum and library for Shanghai was to be expected of him. As a naturalist of the first class he knows well the educational value of natural history; and as, in all probability, the greatest living authority on China's birds and beasts, he appreciates the importance of making a thoroughly representative collection of their many species while there is yet time. Furthermore, if only a suitable building were provided, there is a splendid nucleus of natural history specimens to lay the foundations of a museum in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, where unpromising surroundings now hide them from most of the world. Even the public library has something to begin on, and there is no reason why donors should be less generous with books in Shanghai than in other towns. Such an institute as Mr. Sowerby sketches is usually the outcome of private liberality; and the imagination of most of us will not have to travel very far in search of potential benefactors on whom there appears no claim sufficient to deter them from earning the undying gratitude of their fellow-residents by such a gift. But even if we must fall back on that much-pestered milch cow, the Council, the institute we dream of does not seem beyond realization, and it would certainly be in line with a policy that the Council long ago laid down and has followed as far as funds allowed.

And in this connexion, there is one sentence in Mr. Sowerby's letter specially to be emphasized: "Is the youth of Shanghai less in

need of proper education than elsewhere?" The subject opened up in those words is far too vast for adequate discussion here. We can only touch upon one or two of the issues which we know are being earnestly pondered by many people in many directions. Boys and girls are sent Home to complete their education (when their parents can afford it) for three main reasons: for climatic benefit; to learn their level and counteract the pernicious influence of a tribe of docile Chinese servants ready to wait on them hand and foot from the moment of their birth; and for what may broadly be classed as the *litteræ humaniores*, by which we do not mean, necessarily, a course at a university, but the mental atmosphere which comes of historic surroundings, the "grey heaps of deep-wrought stone", museums, picture galleries and concerts, which exercise an unconscious influence even upon those who never visit them by reaction from those who do. Let a boy or girl be brought up among beautiful and dignified surroundings and he or she will be a very unusual type that does not carry some impress thereof through life, though by nature the very antithesis of the artistic temperament. Now we know that the boys and girls who can go Home from China for such a training are yearly becoming a smaller and smaller minority. Whether a school can yet be got for the others where the climate is equable and fagging supersedes the Chinese servant, we are not discussing, though it appears by no means impracticable. But the other ideals are, to a large extent, within our grasp here in Shanghai, and it is not only the boys and girls who would benefit by their realization.

We think, moreover, that the Council has, for several years, consciously been working to provide something of the beauty of life for those who will never know any other abode than Shanghai. The fundamental idea with which the Council set about building up a municipal symphony orchestra was that, although we have no picture galleries, nor venerable cathedrals, we may at least enjoy the architecture of music and the radiance of great harmonies. And to-day we have an orchestra which, without exaggeration, any city of the West except the greatest capitals might envy. The same purpose also surely appears in our wonderful array of parks, and in

the lay-out and embellishment of new roads. As one lady said recently, who had been absent for four years, "Shanghai is so much prettier than it used to be." Thus an institute, comprising a concert hall, museum, library and, perhaps, small rooms for lectures and chamber music, later on, it might even be, a picture and sculpture gallery, would be a logical development of the Council's policy. The so-called Town Hall is unsatisfactory from all points of view. The municipal buildings can never be a town hall in the Western sense: they are only offices, already too small for their occupants, who will undoubtedly overflow before long into the drill hall and send the volunteer corps elsewhere, back to the old Town Hall, perhaps. We want something on new lines, to meet the needs of those who have no clubs, to supply the æsthetic wants of the many who have, but do not know that they have them, and to provide a central point to which future generations may look for the things that their fellows in other lands enjoy and which the development of Shanghai as one of the great cities of the world will surely demand.

POET LAUREATE OF THE PEOPLE

Jan. 25.

On the twenty-fifth of January, 1759, a sturdy farmer might have been seen riding towards the "auld toon" of Ayr on an errand that men have gone for their womenkind since time began. Arriving at a stream which crossed the road he found it swollen with the winter rains and a gipsy woman sitting on the bank afraid to cross. He paused in his errand long enough to mount her behind him on his horse and, when he had returned with the medico whose help he had summoned, she was sitting at his own fireside sheltering herself from the "blast o' January wind that blew hansel in on Robin." After the fashion of her tribe she took the new born child on her knee, read the lines on his hand, and said:

He'll hae misfortunes great and sma'
But aye a heart above them a'
He'll be a credit to us a'

We'll all be proud of Robin"
And Scotsmen the world over
are proud of Robin and gather to
toast his immortal memory on the
anniversary of his birth.

He is not the greatest poet the English speaking race has produced, but he is the best beloved. His may not be the highest niche in the temple of fame but his is the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen and this, we may be sure, is the honour Robin himself would have coveted beyond the riches of "Potosi's mine or a King's regard." Scotsmen do well to be proud of Burns for, as his biographer says, "Let a Scotsman travel where he will, he is, if otherwise worthy, made more welcome for Burns' sake." Hardly as she treated her greatest son, Burns yet loved Scotland with a passion that not poverty nor death could quench. He sang of Bonnie Doon and the hills and valleys of his native land so sweetly that Scotland has become a kind of fairyland to thousands who have never seen it. He so dignified the Scots language that there is this curious difference betwixt it and every other variant of the Anglo-Saxon speech that if you tell a Scotsman that his accent betrays him he beams with pleasure whereas if you make the same remark to natives of some other parts of the British Isles they, usually, flush with annoyance. It was preëminently the genius of Burns that glorified the Doric though, doubtless, other Scottish writers, Scott; Stevenson and Barrie, for instance, have contributed to the result.

Burns is beloved for many things but his poverty particularly endears him to the natives of his country on which nature has bestowed little riches. With the exception of the brief interlude in Edinburgh in 1786 when he was the spoiled darling of fortune, "hungry ruin had him in the wind" all his life long. When he lay dying the unpaid bill for his volunteer uniform lay heavy on his mind and almost his last word was an execration against the agent who had threatened him with legal proceedings unless prompt payment was made of the seven pounds and four shillings which was due. Such are the wages of genius; so Scotland treated her greatest son. Doubtless, it was, for the most part, Burns' own fault that he had made so little of his powers. Scotsmen are said to have the money making faculty developed in an abnormal degree, but here was the typical Scot with a magician's wand in his hand which could turn mirth and music into

money and he was incapable of waving it. He sang as the larks and the linnets sing because there was melody in his soul and he could no other. Any huckstering publisher could pester a song from him. He threw off gems of song as the mavis sings to his mate, out of pure gladness of heart. When one offered him money for that which was priceless he replied, "By heaven, they shall either be invaluable or of no value; I do not need your guineas." And no man ever needed guineas more but he had in the midst of his poverty the deep conviction that his work was not to be measured in terms of shillings and pence. He only craved what every artist asks of his audience—the power to appreciate the beauties he created.

Burns' humanity, the great kindly heart of him, throbbed responsive to the woes of every living thing. Not St. Francis of Assisi himself loved "his sisters the birds" or "his brothers" the wild things of the woods more tenderly than the rough Ayrshire ploughman. We all know how he apostrophized the tiny field mouse whose nest he had inadvertently upturned with his plough

But mouseie thou art not thy lane
(alone)

In proving foresight may be vain

The best laid schemes of mice and men

Gang aft a-gley

But the glory of Burns is that like Abou Ben Adhem he might be written down as one that loved his fellow men. The poor, unlettered, toiling masses, he believed that God loved them best, else he would not have made so many of them. He sang:

A king can make a belted knight
A marquis, duke and a' that
But an honest man's above his might

Good faith he may na' fa (try)
that

For a' that and a' that
It's coming yet for a' that
When man to man the world
around

Shall brothers be for a' that
And when it comes and till it
comes Burns shall be honoured as
Poet Laureate of the common
people.

Among the 72 passengers arriving by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia last Saturday were members of the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference, including Dr. David Z. T. Yui, the Chinese people's representative, and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Mr. M. T. Liang, high advisers to the delegation.

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LIBERALS

Jan. 26.

THE versatile Premier of Great Britain is not going to be ousted from the Liberal Party by its Asquithian section, and if the mountain will not go to Mahomet then Mahomet is going to the mountain. The days of the Coalition are numbered. It is still to be prolonged for the obvious reason that the exigencies of the public weal hardly warrant its dissolution. If the Westminster Parliament had but to deal with domestic problems, then the continued existence of the present Coalition would not be justified, but with the condition of Europe as it is, a reversion to the pre-war lines of Government by the one particular Party is not exactly desirable, for the reason that there is no outstanding section with a leader of influence that could command a majority in the country. The present Premier is the one statesman in whom the nation as a whole has confidence, and because he depends for his support upon the aid of the Conservative Party and the loyalty of his followers in the Liberal Faction, the prolongation of the life of the Coalition is essential. Once international matters are removed from the tapis, the people of Great Britain can devote their attention to the election of a Government that will replace the unpopular Coalition, but that day has hardly come yet.

Meanwhile, the Premier's immediate adherents in the former Liberal Parties have taken the first steps to ensure that when the dissolution of the Coalition occurs their leader will not be left without a nucleus of followers who will be ready to champion his cause and programme. Frequent feelers have been put out during the last few years to find whether it would be feasible to found a new political party in Great Britain. The rise and growth of Labour's political influence have made progressive men in the Liberal and Conservative Parties ready to ponder the question as to whether an amalgamation of the two sections for the purpose of opposing the new force would not be the wisest policy, but the attempts have not fructified. The Conservatives, the vast majority of them, are apprehensive of handing their organization over to the present Premier unless they can first extract from him a

promise that the Conservative interests shall be regarded as paramount. There has never been the slightest doubt but that if he would pronounce himself a fully converted Conservative, Mr. Lloyd George would have been elected leader of the Conservative Party long before this. The Premier, however, is not a Conservative. He is still an out-and-out Liberal. He could work well with the Labour Party if it would only renounce its ultra-revolutionary doctrines. He could never be at home with the Conservatives, but it would have been an extremely happy arrangement if a new party, composed of the present section of Liberals who support him and the progressive elements of the Conservative Party could have coalesced.

It is a strange anomaly when studied, that the present Premier, admitted to have been one of the greatest the country has had in office, has never yet been the recognized head of one of the political organizations of Great Britain, and for the requisite support in the Houses of Parliament has been dependent upon the loyalty of the faction he has persistently opposed from his earliest entry into the political arena. The formation of the National Liberal Council is an indication that at last he is to be given an opportunity of leading a party. In the ordinary course of things, the dissolution of Parliament cannot be long delayed. The Conservative Party has been anticipating it and by seeking to strengthen its organizing facilities it has been preparing for the great contest that will certainly befall within the next two years, if not sooner. Labour too has given much time to studying its methods and revising them, so that nothing shall be omitted to ensure success in the next General Election. Mr. Lloyd George's Liberal adherents have realized that Mr. Asquith can never again lead them to victory, and that even Viscount Grey could hardly be relied upon to carry a majority in the country. The one man who can revive the fortunes of the once powerful Liberal Party is the present Premier, and it is evident they intend to enable him to have the opportunity of resuscitating Liberalism and of affording the country a chance of placing him in the Premiership as the indisputable head of the political party commanding the confidence of the majority of the electors.

If the formation of the National Liberal Council is the beginning of an embryo political Party with Mr. Lloyd George as its established leader, it is more than probable that it will embrace adherents of the progressive type of Conservative, especially as the latter know that the Premier is no longer the declared enemy of the capitalist that he was in his Limehouse oration days, but that close contact with the Conservatives in the House of Commons during the last seven years has revealed latent characteristics and ambitions in him that are not contrary to their own teachings and aspirations. British politics, which recently have been extremely dull, show signs of a revival and with the Irish difficulty removed and Europe's rehabilitation, let us hope, commenced, the political atmosphere of Great Britain should renew that energy which it had to forgo in the greater interests of the Empire's welfare and Europe's salvation.

A presidential mandate appoints Mr. Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, concurrent director general of the Mint Bureau.

ADMIRAL Tsai Ting-kan is expected to arrive from Washington within the next few days, when he will take up his duties as Chairman of the Committee shortly to sit in Shanghai to consider the question of revision of the Customs tariff. A foreign vice-chairman is to be appointed to sit on the Committee.

THE Struthers & Dixon str. West Chopaka (operated for the United States Shipping Board) limped into Shanghai on Saturday and is now berthed alongside Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s Hongkew wharf with a huge hole in her bows, caused by some unknown vessel off the Shantung Promontory. The other vessel vanished immediately following the accident and the West Chopaka was brought to Shanghai under her own steam and will undergo repairs immediately. It is now stated that the other vessel was the Japanese steamer Kyodo Maru 16, owned by the Awa Kyodo Kisen Kaisha, which arrived at Tairen from Tsingtao, via Weihaiwei, on the 22nd instant, with her bows badly damaged. The Japanese steamer reports that the collision happened off the Shantung Promontory at 2 a.m. on the 19th instant, and that nine of her crew were drowned or killed. The West Chopaka will go into dry dock at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works for repairs which will take about three weeks to complete. In the meantime, her Hongkong and Manila cargo has all been discharged.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Official Telegrams

We are glad to see that the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" has at last revolted against publishing the torrents of telegrams with which officials and military commanders overwhelm each other at every turn in the political game; and it is sincerely to be hoped that other Chinese newspapers will follow suit.

Since the coming of the Liang cabinet, (says the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce") telegrams from different sides have been the main cause for excitement. It began with the telegrams of the Inspector-General, followed by the telegram of the Cabinet and the telegrams from the Ministries. Then the division commanders sent their telegrams; then the brigadier generals their telegrams. And unknown and insignificant officers of the army, too, send their telegrams.

The Chinese telegraph stations work all night to transmit lengthy telegrams for the militarists and officials. Yet commercial telegrams paid by the number of words must give way although one hour's delay may mean great loss. News telegrams are out of the question. Ordinary commercial telegrams are always delayed, as soon as martial law is declared. But any telegram that bears the official seal, is immediately sent out, no matter whether it consists of a thousand or ten thousand characters.

Newspaper editors have to publish these official telegrams, while the space of the paper is limited. They have an educational duty to perform and they ought not to tolerate the unnecessary, tedious, and illogical messages that rob the space of their paper. If they do, the newspaper will have lost its function and value."

In another part of the paper the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" then comes out boldly with the declaration that henceforward it will not publish these telegrams except at advertisement rates. *Si sic omnes*. These official controversies are purely an affair of self-advertisement, with none of the merit of interest which most advertisements seek to inspire. They choke the lines, on which normal delays are bad enough already, to the great inconvenience of business. If all Chinese newspapers would decline them unless paid for, they would be quickly curtailed.

Szechuan Revolutionaries

One of the conclusions reached by Mr. Bertrand Russell concerning China is that the young Chinese are Bolshevik to a man. In this case, while many will be found to disagree with him profoundly, there is evidence giving him remarkable support from one quarter. This is Szechuan, where one of our correspondents yesterday recorded the fact that under the guise of a Labour movement the students are creating the most revolutionary organizations possible. The movement has a strong socialist colouring, and we shall not be far wrong in concluding that it is the Chinese brand of Bolshevism. Our correspondent notes various anti-foreign elements in its composition, but this is never surprising. The movement should be

well worth following, for three classes of the community, two of which are usually at daggers drawn, are involved in it—students, soldiers and workmen. The two former together or apart are undoubtedly capable of a very considerable amount of mischief, but it seems hardly likely that they can retain their unity of purpose for any length of time, their objects and outlook in life being too widely separated. And it is only too much to be feared that when they do fall out, the consequences of their mischief-making will fall almost solely upon the inoffensive labouring classes at present being used as their tool.

Sir Charles Addis

It is not so many years since Sir Charles, then Mr. Addis, left the Far East to become manager of the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that there will not be many friends left here to welcome him and Lady Addis. Sir Charles Addis is, if it may be permitted to say so, one of the products of British finance in the Far East of which it may well be proud, and the knighthood conferred on him in 1913 as well as his subsequent appointment as a Director of the Bank of England was no less a tribute to himself than a recognition of the importance of the Far Eastern money market and the necessity to the Bank of England of having an exchange expert in its councils. Sir Charles Addis's present visit is, we believe, in the nature of a busman's holiday: it may certainly be taken as an indication that the primacy of London in the world's money markets is not yet wholly a thing of the past. In other directions, it may be hoped that some opportunity will be afforded Sir Charles Addis (and that he will kindly accept it) of saying in public some of the very interesting things that he has been saying at Hongkong and on Monday at the British Chamber of Commerce lunch. There is room for new ideas in the Far East, where we are becoming rather like squirrels running round and round in the vicious circle of a caged wheel.

The Rouble

A long time seems to have elapsed since anybody in Shanghai bothered much about roubles. For instance it is months since the banks had even an unofficial rate, nor have we heard that the Chinese speculators, once very fond of them, have displayed any great desire to dabble further. One of the latest papers from home, however, happens to contain something in the nature of a quotation, the statement being made that in recent commercial transactions with Russia 500,000 roubles were calculated to be the equivalent of \$1 gold. It is really surprising to find people taking the trouble to arrive at any such figure, for to be of any value commercially, business will have to

be done in notes of a denomination of at least half a million, otherwise the amount of paper to change hands would be too enormous ever to get a transaction put through. It were surely better to eliminate the rouble altogether and try barter, for if Russia has nothing to barter with, then the rouble cannot be worth even so little as 500,000 to the dollar. The position is instructive, and may well be taken to heart by some of those who still hanker after badly depreciated currencies as a medium of their gambling operations.

Smoke Nuisance

Ever since Professor Fowler told Shanghai of the dangers attendant upon the smoke nuisance here, the port has been fairly ready to listen to matters connected with it. It may therefore give some heed to the report issued by Lord Newton's committee in England on the abatement of such nuisances, for there is one very interesting point in it which might appeal to people here. It is found that in the newer industrial districts of Germany there is little or none of the smoke nuisance, this because the latest devices to consume smoke products are in force. Now a great deal of Shanghai's industry is very modern—witness the spread of cotton mills in recent years—and if German manufacturers could contrive to eliminate the nuisance, Shanghai need not necessarily be any distance behind in the matter. There is one point in the report which, although not new, is always interesting, namely the statement that domestic fires are responsible for five-sixths of the pollution of the air. The proportion seems well established at home, but would it hold good in a place such as Shanghai where conditions are rather different? For a place of its size the number of fires is probably less than would be the case at home, and perhaps charcoal is consumed to a greater extent. Whatever the state of affairs is, the man in the street is prepared to lay the whole blame to the count of the mills, and with smoke-consuming appliances installed to a greater extent than now there would surely be the possibility of an improvement there.

Prize Money

The Prize Court at home is engaged at the moment in settling a distinctly knotty point—whether bounties can be paid to the Navy for captures of ships resulting out of a joint enterprise with the Army. The case is of more than ordinary interest to us here, because three of the boats on the China Station, the Mantis, Moth and Tarantula, happen to be the claimants. It was during General Maude's pursuit to Bagdad that the incident occurred, and the case for the Navy is that there was no joint capture by the gunboats and the Army, but that the gunboats dashed in on their own when the cavalry were held up, took a con-

siderable risk and effected the capture. Hence they claim a sum of £7,745. In connexion with one of the prizes in question we understand that a point of much nicety arises, although in the report to hand all the circumstances are not detailed. It happened that on one of the Turkish boats a British officer was interned: he had been wounded and captured some time previously, and was in the uncomfortable position of being between two fires. There and then he is understood to have taken the matter into his own hands, for as soon as the Turks evacuated the boat he hoisted the British flag. In the circumstances it may surely be argued that the prize was his, at least technically, and it may enable the lawyers to keep the Navy out of so much prize money, although it is unlikely that the soldier in question will get any of it. Incidentally that particular act of his was held by the military authorities to have constituted an escape from the Turks.

Politics and Exchange

The influence of politics on financial and commercial conditions has probably never been so evident as it is just now. At any time, of course, the trend of political events exercises an important effect on stock markets and on exchanges, but to-day we are witnessing something different for in this case it is sentiment that is operating. This is especially noticeable in reference to the London-New York rate of money, and speaking of the movement in favour of London during December the "Economist," after dealing with the effect of reparations negotiations, remarks: "The Irish decision would appear to be playing a very large part, as it is felt that the large Irish vote in America may now be prevented from exercising a persistently hostile influence on relations with Great Britain, an even more important factor than is generally realized." It was, of course, natural that when the prospects of a settlement in Ireland took a turn for the better it would be reflected in optimism on the Stock Exchange, as there were sound reasons for anticipating a reduction in expenditure as a result thereof. Continental money rates could also be expected to improve with the better prospects of a settlement of the reparations problem. These, however, were tangible things, whereas the case of the London-New York rate is one of the subtleties of the situation which are so often ignored in business calculations.

Shakespeare in Court

Our legal luminaries having on more than one occasion recently favoured us with quotations from Shakespeare in court, we may turn without disrespect either to them or to Shakespeare to see what lawyers have to say about him. It is unnecessary to go into the old controversy about Bacon and the statement that he could never have

written a play such as "The Merchant of Venice" because no lawyer would make such a hash of a court scene. As a matter of fact we have a quite up-to-date opinion of Shakespeare's lady lawyer and her handling of her job. It is by Sir John Simon, and the salient paragraph in his speech at the Law Students' Debating Society is given as follows:—

Speaking of the qualities needed for success, he said that success was never attained without hard work or secured by windy rhetoric without a knowledge of facts, dates and circumstances. Portia was a lady barrister with a first brief, and her address about the quality of mercy was quite superfluous when she had up her sleeve the perfectly conclusive short point about the pound of flesh.

No doubt the modern business man called to serve on a jury would feel with Sir John Simon, but all the same we should regret exceedingly if our lawyers felt that they had to exorcise all their present delightful flourishes. By all means save us from the modern Portia, whether masculine or feminine, but to preserve the interest of the public in the administration of justice do not curb the lawyers too much.

Intelligence Tests

When an intelligence test is produced, such as the Tsingtao Institute one which we publish to-day, the occasion is always ripe for funny or more often rude answers. The Tsingtao Institute asks its boys the meaning of Y.M.C.A., and the circumstance brings to mind a piece of rudeness perpetrated at a Town Council in Scotland. The local branch of the I.O.G.T. (Independent Order of Good Templars) had applied for permission to hold some function or another, and the local wag had, naturally, to inquire what the initials meant. The rude member of the Council promptly forfeited the temperance vote by translating it into "I often get tight." There was one test much nearer home which produced a perfectly sweet answer. An interpretation of the phrase "bête noir" was required, and the applicant for the job (he failed to pass into one of the services in China) distinguished himself by suggesting "black sheep of the family."

The Sorry Crown

The relapse of the Austrian crown, just reported, is catastrophic; it must be, with 40,000 of them to the pound sterling and 10,000 to the dollar. The parity before the war was 24.02 to the £, and although nothing approaching that has been seen for years the depreciation was not so absolutely violent as to damn all chances of recovery. In fact, from time to time the crown did show some interesting recoveries. For instance the fluctuations during last October were as much as about 40 per cent., and the same in November. During October the low quotation was 5,500 to the £, and the high one 9,000. On this latter figure a small improvement took place at

one period in November, 8,500 being quoted, but in this month it jumped to 15,000. Still, compared with some of the currencies in which the world has to deal, this was not utterly damning, although it seems to have been part of the prelude to nemesis. Now we are told that confidence in public money in Austria has fallen to such an extent as to induce a quotation of 40,000 to the £, or just under 170 to the penny. We were told the other day that for commercial transactions with America the rouble was valued at 500,000 to the dollar. On paper the Austrian crown looks better than this, but when such figures of depreciation are in the air, can there be any substantial difference in practice? The reading of history rather suggests that none of these currencies can ever be worth anything until some sort of repudiation has taken place and a start made once more with metal coins.

American Companies

Americans here will scarcely be satisfied with the extent of the Trade with China Bill as it has been passed by the Senate. The agitation for this measure was based upon the privileges which British subjects in China enjoy, one being the right to register limited liability companies here and the other exemption from income tax. In the documents prepared in support of similar privileges for Americans the various organizations interested pointed out the advantages accruing to British business through their possession, and the point was also made that in the past, in fact until the enactment of recent orders in Council forbidding the practice, it was customary to register what were in reality American concerns, as well as those of other nationalities, under the British flag. To-day our American friends are in a fair way to gaining one of the concessions for which they have been fighting—the right to incorporate their companies here—but the other seems very remote. The registration of companies on the spot is undoubtedly a very important advantage, and one which Americans ought to have, more especially as they have a court here fully equipped to administer the law, but, as we have said, that will hardly go far enough to please the bulk of the Americans here. They feel that the income tax which they pay is a considerable handicap to their business in comparison with others who go scot free, and no doubt they will not allow the matter to rest where it is.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Obata, Acting Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, says Reuter, Mr. Bergstrom, Swedish Minister to China and Japan, presided at the last meeting of the Corps. Mr. Obata is suffering from a heavy cold and is confined to his room. The Japanese Consul at Peking is ill with influenza. Mr. Ito's child who has been ill is now well on the road of recovery.

CHINESE POLITICS

PEKING IGNORES WU'S CHALLENGE

Liang Shih-yi Sitting Tight: A Loan of Seven Millions on the Salt Surplus

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Jan. 20.

In spite of Wu Pei-fu's opposition, the Premier is determined to remain in office to carry the Government through the New Year. All hope of foreign loans has been abandoned, but an issue of \$7,000,000 of Treasury Notes has been prepared. Two Chinese banks have promised to take up the notes on the security of the Salt surplus. The foreign Salt Inspectorate, in compliance with an order from the Ministry of Finance, has notified the Chinese banks that it will allocate funds coincidental with surplus releases to cover the interest and amortization payments on these notes. The Inspectorate is thus securing the notes which would otherwise be unmarketable, and without which the Government could not pass the New Year. The Chinese press states that the period of maturity of the notes is two years, the interest 15 per cent., and the discount 32.5. It is impossible to confirm these figures from official sources.

All politics are meantime in abeyance pending the New Year settlement.

NEW ULTIMATUM BY WU PEI-FU

Demand from Six Provinces

From a generally well informed quarter in Peking the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" yesterday received the following telegram concerning the political situation in the north:—

General Wu Pei-fu, heading the six provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi, Shantung and Shensi, sent a telegram to-day (January 19) to the President demanding the dismissal of Liang Shih-yi, otherwise these provinces will sever all relations with the Cabinet.

A telegram containing the above was also sent to the Diplomatic Corps, further stating that no agreements with the Liang Cabinet will be considered binding.

GENERAL WU AND THE CABINET

Rupture of Relations Threatened Unless Liang Shih-yi Resigns

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Jan. 21.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu, with the endorsement of the Civil and Military

Governors of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shantung and Shensi, telegraphed to the President on January 19 threatening to break off relations with the Cabinet if Liang Shih-yi does not resign.

A similar telegram was received to-day by the Diplomatic Body.

The Chinese interpret this as an indirect but virulent attack upon the President.

ANXIETY ABATING.

Peking, Jan. 18.

It is stated that arrangements have been made for the flotation of \$7,000,000 in domestic bonds secured on the salt surplus, and that negotiations are in progress for the raising of a further \$3,000,000. This total will, it is understood, cover the amount required to meet the Government's salaries to its employees. Official anxiety regarding the approaching festival is, therefore, rapidly abating.—Reuter.

THE PREMIER'S UNEASY POSITION

Resignation or Holiday?

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Jan. 23.

It is rumoured among the Cabinet officers that Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the Premier, is prepared to resign to-night, and that the Premier intends to accept his resignation.

Counter-rumours are to the effect that the Premier is asking for leave of absence only.

COMING EVENTS AND THEIR SHADOWS

Peking Premier's Application for Leave: Resignation Anticipated

Peking, Jan. 24.

Premier Liang Shih-yi has applied for a week's leave of absence and for his duties to be taken over by Dr. W. W. Yen as Acting Premier, though the latter's appointment will probably not be announced officially.

Foreign opinion in Peking regards this as a definite preliminary to Mr. Liang's retirement and that it is designed to prevent a financial crash at Chinese New Year.

General Chang Tso-lin remains silent. His attitude is uncertain.—Reuter.

THE FIGHT OVER THE PREMIERSHIP

Chinese Opinion that Struggle is Not Yet Ended: Liang Shih-yi Left for Tientsin

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Jan. 24.

President Hsu Shih-chang, intimidated by General Wu Pei-fu supported by the six provinces

threatening the independence of the Yangtze valley, yesterday asked premier Liang Shih-yi to resign, but the latter, refusing to incur the charge of abandoning the Government prior to the New Year settlement, refused to resign, insisting that the President who had appointed him must dismiss him.

The Premier to-day took sick leave, thereby avoiding political responsibility, but retaining the right to put forward the Treasury note issue which will enable the Government partially to meet its New Year obligations.

Mr. Liang Keeps Silence

Peking, Jan. 25.

Immediately following the issue of the mandate granting seven days' leave to Premier Liang Shih-yi, the latter left for Tientsin this morning, while Mr. Yeh Kung-cho went to Tientsin yesterday evening. It is not known whether Mr. Yeh Kung-cho intends to go to Mukden in order to discuss the situation with General Chang Tso-lin.

During the last few days the Cabinet crisis had become a duel between Mr. Liang Shih-yi and Mr. Kao Ling-wei, with the latter supported by the thunder of General Wu Pei-fu and active political campaigning by Mr. Chang Chih-tang and Mr. Pan Fu.

No official intimation has been given regarding Mr. Liang Shih-yi's intentions. Foreign circles believe that he intends to retire altogether but many well-informed Chinese are confident that he does not mean to give up the struggle and predict that, during the week's respite, the situation may materially alter. The Chihli Party seem to take it for granted that Mr. Liang Shih-yi's premiership has ended and their partisans are already discussing the question of a successor.

Dr. W. W. Yen, whom this morning's mandate places in the position of Acting Premier, possesses a large measure of support on all sides, principally because he attends to his own duties regardless of party strife, and it is believed that General Wu Pei-fu would favour Dr. Yen. Mr. Kao Ling-wei is also in the running but taking all things in consideration, it seems most uncertain that Mr. Liang Shih-yi is yet beaten.

General Chang Tso-lin has not given the slightest indication of his intentions and policy since the crisis arose.

No party is anxious to take over the immediate responsibilities of government, with the attendant New Year financial liabilities.—Reuter.

Tsao Kun in Opposition to the Premier

Peking, Jan. 24.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, attended by the Cabinet Ministers, excepting Premier Liang Shih-yi, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications and

General Pao Kuei-ching, Minister of War. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided over the meeting, at which a resolution regarding Premier Liang's application for a week's leave of absence was passed.

Putting all available news in this connexion together, it appears that the Premier had maintained an indifferent attitude towards the telegram conjointly addressed him by General Wu Pei-fu and the Tuchuns of the six provinces, but upon receipt of a telegram from Marshal Tsao Kun on the 22nd instant, the Premier was for the first time taken aback with amazement and panic. Furthermore, as the majority of the Cabinet Ministers have expressed their intention either to resign *en bloc* or each as may best suit him, Premier Liang has been put into a dilemma. Furthermore, the President has also warned the Premier that it would be unadvisable for him, Mr. Liang, to complicate national affairs any further by clinging to his present post.—Eastern News Agency.

PEKING SCHOOL FINANCES

Money Said to be Forthcoming

Peking, Jan. 18.

The Government sent a telegram to the provinces yesterday pointing out that since last summer the eight schools in Peking under the direct control of the Government, as well as middle and primary schools, have had to suspend their work owing to lack of funds. This has caused great anxiety in the minds of the people. Since the inauguration of the new Cabinet the Government has succeeded in finding means to remedy these conditions, and all the above schools were able to resume their functions on the 10th instant.—Reuter.

TIBET AND CHINA

Dalai Lama's Envoy in Peking

Peking, Jan. 18.

For the first time since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, a representative of the Dalai Lama is visiting the Central Government. Grand Secretary Kuan-Chuch-Kan - Tseng-Chao - Tu-Chieh has arrived here from Lhasa and is quartered, in accordance with the custom obtaining under the Imperial régime, at the Yellow Temple.

In an interview with Premier Liang yesterday afternoon, he tendered the congratulations of the Dalai Lama and expressed a hope that Mr. Liang would interest himself in Tibetan financial affairs, stating that the Dalai Lama hoped to visit Peking personally at a later date. It is probable that an audience with the President will be arranged to-morrow.—Reuter.

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE

Renunciation of Cable Rights

Washington, Jan. 19.

Japan has renounced the Japanese rights over the former German cables at Kiaochow. The cables are the Chefoo-Tsingtao and the Tsingtao-Shanghai lines laid by the Germans. The Tsingtao-Sasebo cable laid by the Japanese will be operated by a joint Sino-Japanese commission subject to the existing contracts to which China is a party. The Japanese have agreed to hand over to the Chinese, subject to fair compensation, control of the two wireless stations at Tsinanfu and Tsingtao, immediately after the Japanese troops have been withdrawn.

ALL TREATIES TO BE TABLED.

The Far Eastern Committee to-day adopted substantially as presented the British and American resolutions regarding the Chinese Railways, and then took up the question of existing commitments which was the last item of the agenda. The Committee agreed that all nations represented at the Conference should furnish it with a list of their treaties and agreements both secret and open, relating to China.

Disclosure of Treaties

Jan. 20.

Though the lists of treaties and agreements both secret and open relating to China, which the Powers have been requested to compile, will be informal, the fear is expressed that the preparation of the lists will delay the work of the Conference because a considerable time must elapse in order to enable the delegations to obtain descriptions of the conventions from their various Home Governments. It is expected that a resolution requesting the above lists will be adopted to-day as yesterday's agreement was only tentative.

During the discussion Dr. Wellington Koo particularly referred to the treaty with Russia, negotiated in 1894 by Mr. Li Hung-chang, as typical of these secret treaties concluded not only by China with other Powers but also by other nations among themselves regarding China. Dr. Koo declared that as a Chinese delegate he was prepared to submit to the Powers all the understandings affecting China whether secretly or openly negotiated.

Jan. 20.

The Powers have consented to prepare a list of all agreements relative to China.

The Open Door

Jan. 20.

One of the British spokesmen yesterday evening indicated that Great Britain did not care to assume the responsibility of dropping Article Four of the Open Door resolution, notwithstanding the fact that it was Sir Robert Borden who

submitted the motion whereby the Article should be laid aside.—Reuter's Special Service.

Japan's Readiness to Modify Twenty-one Demands

London, Jan. 23.

A bad attack of depression regarding the Conference has been recently afflicting Washington, but the feeling is now more cheerful, partly in consequence of President Harding's pointing out that pessimism was not justified and that it was not fair to criticize work that was only half done.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" suggests that during the next few days China will be required either to accept the Japanese Shantung proposals or definitely to reject them and to give substantial reasons for their rejection. The Conference will then proceed to consider the Siberian question. The journal adds that the Japanese are prepared to announce the immediate evacuation of Siberia and a resolution recognizing the territorial integrity of Russia will be adopted. Japan is also prepared to abandon certain of the Twenty-One Demands, namely, those giving her monopolistic rights and political control, as contrary to agreements already reached by the Conference.

It is interesting to note that the resolution adopted relative to agreements concerning China binds the Powers to file all such agreements "which they deem to be still in force and upon which they may desire to rely." While every such treaty and agreement concluded after this shall be notified within 60 days to the Powers, China must also give notice of all agreements with outside governments or nationals.

It is understood to be the view of the United States Government that any questionable commitments that may have been entered into will probably not be made public but will be allowed to go by the board and that in the event of a conflict of interests being disclosed by filing, a way will be open for their adjustment.—Reuter's Special Service.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TO CHINA.

Tokio, Jan. 18.

The reports of the proceedings at Washington seem to many thinkers in Japan to point to the conclusion that the Chinese delegates will return far from satisfied with their achievement.

This lack of satisfaction will, it is believed, create a greater feeling of discontent in China, which it is feared is bound to make the relations between that country and Japan difficult and afford the enemies of the latter an opportunity of making things decidedly unpleasant for the Japanese.

This belief now runs counter to the hope entertained during the Conference that China and Japan could, as they are Asiatic powers far removed from America and Europe, settle their difficulties among themselves.

It is on all sides admitted that China as a friend would not only be a great wall of protection for Japan but also a source of raw material for manufacturing purposes as well as a vast market. Therefore Japan, it is asserted, should not allow anything that will prevent the recovery by China of her full independence as a nation.—Reuter.

SHANTUNG SALT MINES

Chinese Agreement to Buy Out Japanese Interest

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Japanese and Chinese delegates have reached an agreement for the returning of the Shantung salt mines to China, China purchasing the Japanese interest in these mines at a fair price to be determined later.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES AND SHANTUNG

Criticism in the Senate: Demand for Information: Quadruple Entente Jeopardized

Washington, Jan. 20.

In the Senate to-day, during the debate on the resolution presented by Senator Walsh requesting President Harding to supply information regarding the Shantung controversy, Senator Underwood explained that the matter must be settled by the Chinese and Japanese delegates. The Conference could not take up the question because seven of the Powers at the Conference were committed by the Treaty of Versailles to the support of Japan. He believed that a settlement was very near.

Senator Lodge endorsed Senator Underwood's views. Both admitted that the Shantung question had prolonged the Conference.

Senator Walsh, supporting the resolution, expressed the opinion that the Senate might hesitate to accept the Quadruple Agreement if the Shantung problem were not solved.

Senator Lodge hoped that the resolution would not be pressed, at least until the Conference adjourned.

Senator Underwood said that any attempt to force a settlement would throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery of the Conference.—Reuter's Special Service.

The Senate and Shantung.

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Senate has rejected Senator Walsh's motion demanding information as regards the Shantung controversy.

The Governments signatory to the Pacific Treaty have agreed to exchange notes defining the Treaty as inapplicable to the mainland of Japan. It is stated officially that Japan requested, and the other signatory Powers agreed, that notwithstanding Japan's promise not to fortify the Bonin Islands, the

latter should be considered as part of the Japanese mainland for the purposes of the Treaty.—Reuter.

CHINESE TREATIES

Publication Deferred at Japan's Request

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Far Eastern Committee has postponed the taking of action on the American proposal to publish all Chinese treaties at the request of the Japanese, who desired to refer the matter to Tokio.

The Committee passed a resolution expressing the hope of the Powers that China would speedily reduce her large military forces as this was considered necessary before the financial rehabilitation of China was possible.

PUBLICATION ENDORSED BY FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE.

Later.

The Far Eastern Committee to-day adopted Mr. Hughes's proposal to publish commitments regarding China after incorporating a score of amendments.

One of these, at the request of the Japanese, eliminates the publication of engagements of private individuals to which their respective Governments are not a party. The Japanese argued that their Government had no authority to compel its nationals to publish the details of contracts made abroad.

Under another amendment, proposed by Mr. Elihu Root and adopted by the Committee, the Powers agreed not to support any commitment or contract creating a sphere of influence in China or any of a monopolistic character.—Reuter.

CHINA'S COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTS

Loophole in Mr. Hughes' Proposal

Washington, Jan. 23.

Perusal of the text of Mr. Hughes' proposal shows that the section requiring reports to be made to the Secretariat-General of the Conference, of commitments and contracts, etc. by China with the nationals of the participating Powers, contains the qualifying clause "as nearly complete as possible," thus meeting the objection of the Japanese delegates.

Another provision invites the governments not represented at the Conference to adhere to the agreement.—Reuter.

THE NAVY AND THE SALT REVENUE

Explanation by the Officers of the Reasons for the Hold Up

The following is a translation of a telegraphic message to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, by Vice-Admiral Chiang Tsen and

Rear-Admirals H. K. Tu and K. S. Yang, explaining their reasons for holding up the salt revenue of the Lianghuai to pay off the Navy's arrears of wages:—

We are in receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of the Navy to-day stating that despatches received from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, elicited the information that the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Japan have made representations to the Peking Government that in view of interventions of certain nature and in the interests of the two year Loan affecting the proper handling of the Salt tax, due protection should be accorded to the provisions as stipulated in the Loan agreement, etc.

Our Government has been delaying the payment of the arrears in pay due to the naval men for already more than a year: nevertheless the naval officer and men have suffered in patience without showing any signs of unrest, and this is no doubt known to all our friendly nations.

The recent resolution to hold up the salt revenue of Lianghuai was based upon the understanding that our Government has been collecting monthly salt surplus amounting to \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Therefore, the appropriation of \$700,000 a month for the maintenance of the navy will not in any way jeopardize the interests of our foreign creditors.

ACTION BY THE PROVINCES.

The present lot of the Navy is incomparable with the provinces in general inasmuch as the provincial administrative authorities have a regular income and stable assets to rely upon, and yet the South-Western Provinces have appropriated the whole salt receipts. Even Fengtien, Chihli, Hupoh and Fukien have already utilized a portion of the salt surplus according to sums fixed by the Salt Inspectorate for them to draw every month.

The distressed condition of the navy has driven us to the extreme: hence the withholding of the salt surplus to pay the arrears of the men should be made after notifying the Government the assurance that any sum remaining from the payment of the men will be turned over to the Government.

We feel sure that having a close relation with China, you will readily understand our position.

We are at a loss to understand why our Government is able to issue a \$90,000,000 Loan and a \$12,000,000. Exchequer Loan without being able to pay \$700,000 monthly for the upkeep of the Navy.

We now specially make the above known to you in the hope of having your favourable consideration. Should the above two mentioned loans be concluded, we hope you will agree to set apart a portion of the surplus for the expenses of the Chinese Navy and for which we shall be extremely grateful.

Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister of the Navy, is doing his best to clear up the situation created by the detention of the salt revenue in the Yangtze by the Chinese naval people there, reports Reuter's Peking correspondent. He has telegraphed to Admiral Chiang Chen at Shanghai warning him of the consequences and has sent two Aides to the Yangtze with orders to prevent further interference.

THERE is a report in the Chinese press to the effect that nine maxim guns and 24,000 rounds of ammunition have been shipped from Kiangnan Arsenal to the North, to the order of the Tuchun of Shansi.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS

Political Situation Still Unsettled: The Conference and China: People's Desire to Thresh Out Shantung Question in Public

The political situation is as unsettled as ever. Mr. Liang Shih-yi is reported to have again verbally submitted his resignation to the President, not, however, because of the people's hostility, but owing to his failure in obtaining any big loan both at home and abroad and the lukewarm support given him by Gen. Chang Tso-lin; while Mr. Hsu Shih-chang is said to have modified his reply in that, instead of repeating his declaration that he would retire with the Premier if they had to go, he asked Mr. Liang to abide his time until the lunar year was ushered out. The Chinese Press are already speculating as to the personnel of the next cabinet.

THE CONFERENCE AND CHINA.

The Washington Conference is again paying attention to questions concerning China. But Mr. Hughes is expounding yet another principle. We certainly think that if the Washington Conference does really wish to seek a solution to Far Eastern questions, it is time that it paid more attention to questions based on facts than indulging in high sounding platitudes and principles, says the "Shunpao." What good could avowal of any of these principles do to China if all questions materially affecting her were given but scanty consideration?

With the poor excuse that the Powers, being in the position of a third party, cannot act otherwise without appearing to take sides with China and without offending Japan, we cannot agree. We entertain no extravagant aspirations. Since the Powers have all declared their readiness to respect China's sovereignty, they should express disapproval of any and all conduct and actions violating the sovereignty of our country. This can neither be taken as showing favouritism to China nor as offensive to Japan.

Two questions only are in serious dispute between China and Japan, continues the paper, namely, the restitution of Tsingtao with its railway and mines and the cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands Treaty. The first is in accordance with the official declaration repeatedly made by Japan herself—why should she seek to impose conditions now? The second should follow as a matter of course upon Japan's concurrence with the Root Resolutions.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

In the success or failure of their endeavour to raise the necessary funds for the redemption of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, will the stamina of our people be proved.

encouragingly comments the "Shunpao." If our people will devote their whole energy to this end, they should find it not difficult to amass the paltry sum of Yen 30,000,000 in a twinkling. If our people will not unite, the money cannot be raised, and we cannot force our delegates to make a firm stand without any assurance of this money.

According to the principle of righteousness, the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" declares, our country should have insisted upon unconditional return of the Shantung Railway. As our delegates have given way in more than one point, and as our people seem to be satisfied with the proposal that we should pay a certain amount of money to redeem the railroad, but that we should not borrow any money from Japan, let us quickly devote our whole energy to raise the amount. It advocates the despatch of a telegram to the delegates, instructing them to withdraw the second alternative which provides for the issuance of treasury bonds to be redeemed in 12 years, but after three years the whole amount may be paid off; and to insist that the railway be redeemed with cash in nine months in three instalments. The majority of the Chinese Press do not like the idea of mediation by Great Britain and America, clamouring that the question should be threshed out in open session by the whole Conference.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

In referring to the shipping strike at Hongkong, the "Shunpao" points out that the labourer is only willing to work because he has to keep his body and soul together, in other words, to live. If work does not bring him enough to live upon some reaction is bound to happen. The capitalist must give way to some extent, although we do not say that he should be wholly submissive to the labourer's demand, inasmuch as the capitalist's interest is not held by himself, but by labour. If labour is withheld by the labourer, where will be the capital of the capitalist? That the sailors would not go out on strike if they could make both ends meet, is the opinion of the "Shunpao."

Premier's Uncertain Position: The Incorruptibility of Wu Pei-fu: Snare of Subsidiary Coinage

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the Premier, is still presiding at Cabinet meetings. The President is said to have interceded on his behalf, modestly asking that the Premier be allowed to continue in office until the Lunar New Year has been ushered in, when he will resign. The Chinese people are nervous, fearing that Liang may rise the few days' respite in completing his nefarious transaction, whereby the nation may be made to bear the additional burden of a big loan, while the real benefit will be reaped by Liang and the Chiaotung clique, which party is understood

to owe Y.20,000,000 to the Japanese and to look to the proceeds from a big transaction to wipe off their debt, another renewal of which the Japanese capitalists have refused.

BANKING CAPITAL.

The "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" has published a leading article advocating that banks should increase their capital. In support of its contention, it quotes the amounts of capital of three large banks in Germany, each exceeding 2,000 million marks; and of five banks in England, ranging from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 each. From the sixth issue of the Agriculture and Commerce Statistics, the "Journal" notes with regret that in the whole of China, only 6 per cent. of the banks have a paid-up capital exceeding \$2,000,000, while banks with a paid-up capital under \$500,000 each are put at as high as 66 per cent. In expounding the principle that the larger the capital, the easier for a bank to develop its business, and the cheaper it can be run, the "Journal" publishes a table, showing that a \$100,000 bank did on an average \$4.20 business to every dollar of its capital, and its expenses amounted to \$1.17 for every \$100 business transacted; a \$500,000 bank did \$5.058 business and spent \$1.829; a \$1,000,000 bank did \$12.064 and spent \$1.14; and so on.

MINTING OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

There are many principles which the currency bureau of a country ought to observe, says the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," the two most important being the strict maintenance of the standard quality of its currency coins and the working of its mint or mints on a non-profit basis. The least deviation from these two rules throws the whole fabric of currency system into confusion, as was proved by the chaotic condition obtaining in the money market during the latter part of the Manchu régime, mainly caused by the recklessness on the part of rival government and provincial mints in turning out and putting into circulation as many copper coins as they could, all ostensibly with the object of reforming the national currency, but each really bent upon netting as large a profit as possible. Such an attitude was not only fundamentally wrong, but detrimental and sometimes even disastrous to the financial stability of the nation.

The above remarks were occasioned by a report to the effect that in view of the considerable losses sustained by it, the Hangchow Mint might soon have to resort to turning out subsidiary silver coins in order to recoup itself, against which the "Journal" vigorously protests. Besides, it is not quite clear whether the alleged losses were resultant from its having hitherto coined "big dollars" only or not. The "Journal" says that the Hangchow Mint is not absolutely indispensable, in view of the proximity of the Nanking,

Mint and the projected Central Mint to be created in Shanghai. It concludes:—"Evidently the tempting report that the Canton Mint has made as large a profit as \$6,650,000 from making subsidiary silver coins alone, mostly 20 cent pieces, during the last year, must have sharpened the appetite of the so-called expert financiers in this country."

BRIBES AND OFFICES.

To issue \$2,000,000 Salt Surplus Treasury Bonds to Gen. Wu Pei-fu as "pay" for his troops, to appoint Wu's relatives and intimate friends to be directors and officers of various railway lines, and to appoint a brother and a cousin to be assistant and secretary in a certain Ministry, are all bribes in a disguised form, declares the "Shunpao." The bestower of such disguised bribes should feel ashamed of himself. The recipients, if they accept such disguised bribes and then modify their attitude towards the cabinet, should feel themselves no less degraded than the bestower.

This was how the late redoubtable Yuan Shih-kai and the now defunct Anfu Party gained their power and affluence. They all began by using the magic of disguised bribes. The "Shunpao" then emphatically points out as an indisputable fact that whoever has risen to power by unrighteous

means has invariably met a piteous and humiliating end. In its opinion, Mr. Liang will not tender veiled bribes if he can satisfactorily refute the grave charge laid against him, nor will Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who has displayed such a strong and uncompromising attitude and such a loyal and patriotic spirit in so many of his literary effusions, ever stoop to accept bribes however disguised they may be.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

Shortly after the opening of the Washington Conference, a report that some sort of international control should be established over China was rampant, comments the "Shunpao," but it quietened down soon afterwards. Recently Mr. Hayashi has revived the suggestion in London, while the Far Eastern Committee at Washington appear to be similarly inclined, in their proposal to establish a Board of Inquiry. We may ignore utterances by private individuals, but we can and must not remain silent now that duly accredited diplomats have ventured to make such a proposal in public. Let our people make a strong and united protest against this preposterous proposal, the carrying of which into practice would be utterly at variance with the vaunted principles of democratic rule.



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KUANGSI'S CHAOTIC CONDITION

Soldiers Turned Robbers: Little Protection from Kuangtung:

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lungchow, Kuangsi, Jan. 5.

The New Year enters with anything but peaceful prospects for the near future in this part of Kuangsi. The majority of the victorious Kuangtung army has been moved to other spheres of activity. Many soldiers have been sent across country to assist in the settling of the Paakshik district where the Kuangsi forces are making a last stand; others have been sent to points lower down the West River, where they are being transferred to the troops under President Sun Yat-sen, stationed at Kueilin, waiting for the proposed attack on the Northern provinces. The removal of so many troops from this section of the country, before the place has been thoroughly rid of the bands of ex-Kuangsi soldiers, makes the situation serious.

Many bands of these soldiers have turned robbers and are terrorizing the country districts and the villages round about, within a radius of a few miles of the city, and some of the bolder ones much closer, robbing the people, and then mingling with the regular flow of pedestrians.

Hatung, a town seven miles from Lungchow city limits has been nightly under fire from the guns of the robbers who are determined to have the place. The people, many of whom have fled, have had to leave much of their possessions behind. Quantities of grain stored for the future have been burned making the prospects of food shortage almost a certainty.

BARGAINING WITH THE ROBBERS.

Amidst the tumult and havoc that follows in the footsteps of the war and along with the attacks on the various towns, one can see "custom," the one thing in China that has not changed during her centuries of life. In spite of the new methods employed, now and then there will be a reverting to the regular paths. This shows itself, rather humorously in one of the attacks by robbers on a village down the river. The robbers demanded \$5,000 as the price of leaving the place intact. The merchants getting together with those making the demand, talked prices, getting the first figure down to \$400, with which the robbers were satisfied.

The regular motor boat service between Nanning and Lungchow is still at a standstill. An occasional military boat finds its way up the river with mail, and a few needed supplies, and usually returns to Nanning loaded with soldiers. The last boat to make the run, the Cheungching, while crossing one of

the larger rapids was attacked by several hundred men, the junks that were being towed were cut loose, and left as spoil, while the launch made its escape, one man being killed, and several wounded in the attack. It is reported that a second attack was made on the same boat, on her return trip down river.

The mail, which has hitherto been comparatively regular, is now interrupted, several carriers on the Nanning route being killed by robbers, and one on an up-country route.

Those in authority are doing their utmost to suppress the robbery and river piracy, and it is a common thing to see the bodies of those who have been shot by the military, (for robbery) just outside the city limits. The bodies are often allowed to stay for several days, as an example.

FEAR OF THE SOLDIERS.

Orders against gambling have been issued and the public gambling houses have been closed, although in various sections of the city groups can be seen, gathered in out of the way places, carrying on the vice, unnoticed by the military, who have orders to suppress it.

The inhabitants are in constant fear, either of the soldiers or of the robbers. The male population has been depleted by the drain made upon it for carriers. Those who have not been taken, keep to the house while the women carry the water and do much of the work. When the men begin to move about, then there begins a movement of taking them as carriers, in the army. The crops are being neglected and a food shortage seems inevitable. Cattle that has previously been used for the rice field work, has been slaughtered for food, leaving the future to take care of itself. Food prices are very high and are going up daily.

BARBARISM NOT DEAD YET.

We are not surprised to hear occasionally of an uncivilized jungle-man turning cannibal, as this was in the past quite in order, and one who has so recently left the ranks of the man eater, does not surprise us so much if he reverts to his former habit. When, however, we find that it springs up in our midst, among those who have had a civilization for millenniums it startles us.

I have heard several reports of men seeking courage by taking the internal organs of those killed for robbery and eating them, as means to gain courage, but it is only recently that I have had these reports confirmed, and that by actually seeing the body of a robber, who after being shot by the firing squad, was cut open, and the abdomen and liver taken out, along with other organs. This was eaten by the seeker of courage.

THE "Sinwanpao" states that the Peking Government is negotiating a loan in Shanghai on the Postal surplus. It is stated that the attempt is meeting with success.

A MOTOR SERVICE IN ANHUI

Difficulty of Bad Roads

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., Jan. 19.

The North China Motor Co. has done a good deal towards getting their business started between here and Kucitehfu, notwithstanding the starting of an opposition company by Chinese only, charging \$2 per ticket less than N. C. M. Co. But even with the higher charges they have not seemed to make very much profit yet, owing to many breaks, etc., due in part to the bad roads. Mr. S. B. Woods has been in and out here much during the past five months, and is undertaking now to oversee the building of a dirt high road from here to the railway. Work has already begun at north end. He is just now in Shanghai for a few days.

For some two months this company has been carrying the light mails between here and the railway, and so we have been reading your paper the next evening after it is printed—that is Monday's paper on Tuesday evening. That is very much better than when I first lived here, when my letters from Shanghai to here were from three to five weeks old. We are deeply grateful for this improvement.

Better Conditions Prevailing in Vladivostok

Vladivostok, Jan. 25.

Careful investigation shows that the situation is more concrete at present. The front is quiet and the position unchanged. Ethically, the status of the Vladivostok Government is stronger than that of any previous one, as the population of the occupied area is genuinely sympathetic in view of moderate democratic methods, the eradication of Simionov influences and the conscientious efforts to restore order without brutality.

The economic condition is weak owing to a total lack of outside financial support. Consequently, the troops lack the necessary warm clothing and supplies, but, nevertheless, are holding their own against superior odds.

The Japanese loan has not yet materialized although it is still being negotiated.

The incessant rumours of M. Simionoff's return to the arena are viewed by the Vladivostok Government with disquietude.—Reuter.

REUTER'S Peking correspondent says that General Li Hou-chi, Tschun of Fukien, telegraphed to the Government on the 4th instant saying that Mr. Wang Tah-chun, Special Opium Commissioner, had arrived at Tingcho and Szechow, accompanied by Mr. Wang Shou-chun, Taoyin of Têngze. Mr. Wang says that no poppy has been found in those districts and that he is now on his way back to Amoy on board the Chinese cruiser Haichen.

NEW YEAR IN WEST CHINA

Old Customs Die Hard: The
Music of the Blind
Carol Singers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sze. Dec. 30.

A walk in the city reveals the preparations of Mienchow to keep the New Year which are being made by the soldiers, who are vigorously upholding January 1. It is rather funny. At New Year, the real, proper New Year—(正月) not January 1, there is always a sort of atmosphere as of the unusual that makes itself felt: the psychological result of general agreement. It reveals itself in all sorts of ways. There is the man on his way home with his new cap wrapped up in paper but worn over his old one: numberless people are on their way home carrying numerous different articles, and everybody in gait and face proclaims "We are going to celebrate the New Year." But to-day—the absolute nonchalance of everybody is manifest.

A crowd of the soldiers were going round with the dragon; and trying to get up some excitement, but somehow, such things seem out of place on January 1. They belong to the old time, the time that had so much to fascinate and amuse one, as well as to cause one to admire.

The bulk of the people here seem to think so anyway, for they seem not in the least moved by decorations or dragons, and in fact they seem bent on making the soldiers lose face when they proclaim as they do on one doorway, that all the world is rejoicing together.

That doorway, by the way, is the headquarters (or perhaps more correctly was) of the Social Service League. I wonder whether to add insult to injury the soldiers had used the tree to decorate it which I am told they stole from the Mission premises, where the Blind School is now located!

THE BLIND MUSICIANS.

Cynics say that the owner of that place so willingly turned it over to the Social Service League, because he thought it would keep the soldier out. I don't know whether that is true; anyway, I can't blame him wanting to keep them out. The Blind School was moved, because of their incoming.

The Blind School boys, by the way, kept up their reputation for singing this year at our Christmas festivities. It is an ancient idea in China apparently that blind people sing and play better than other people. The Chinese say their ears are sharper and their voices clearer.

We see from the book of poetry in the ode beginning "There are blind musicians (performing) in the ancestral court of Chow," that blind musicians were employed in ancient days in the services of the ancestral temple. There is another and more pathetic interest about this line; men thus afflicted were evidently well-known in those early days; the bright side of the picture is that

they were able to find employment. We may presume that they were men who began with the advantage of noble birth, or a very extraordinary aptitude for music as then known. Our blind boys certainly support the idea that blind people have music in them.

THERE IS SNOW ON THE
MOUNTAINSWest Lake, Hangchow. Under a
Mantle of White

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Jan. 13.

Of all the most beautiful and entrancing sights to be seen in this part of China the loveliest of all surely is the wonderful setting of the West Lake of Hangchow nestling amongst its surrounding hills and mountains all enveloped in their winter dress of pure white snow!

For 48 hours without ceasing, snow has been falling in gentle noiseless flakes, until it has heaped itself up full eight inches deep over the surrounding country, turning the mountains with their forests of bamboo into scenes of surpassing loveliness. Think of being transferred from the dirty smoky streets of London to the glorious beauties of Derwent Water with its island and wooded shores, a scene of dazzling, snowy whiteness in the morning sunshine!

Come nearer home and you can have the same change, the same thrilling feeling of pure enjoyment if only while this thick carpet of pure white snow is covering the countryside you take the morning train to Hangchow and drive through its intensely interesting streets to the beautiful West Lake; and there is your Derwent Water and Cumberland hills all clad in snow! You would feel it worth while to be alive and still be so far away from your lovely Home countryside.

You British residents of Shanghai, who frequently deplore the dead flatness of your surrounding country and long for a hill to climb and a valley to look across, why don't you take a day off, get the 7 a.m. train for Hangchow and spend the afternoon walking the mountains around Hangchow, drinking in the pure freshness of the balmy air and relishing your artistic tastes with ever changing scenes of beauty of lake and river—of mountain and plain, of city and lovely countryside, of valley and forest—surely I know not of any place which in so short a space of time can give you all of these beautiful scenes as you can get in a single afternoon spent amongst these delightful surroundings—and you will go back to your office with a lighter heart and more spring in your footsteps and will look forward with real pleasure to the next trip you will take and in your heart you will quietly arrange that the time will be longer than an afternoon given to the delightful mountains and lake and river scenery of this most beautiful province of Chékiang.

MILD WEATHER IN SHANSI

Activity Amongst Religious and
Secret Societies

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Jan. 13.

We are having an exceptionally mild winter, in fact the ground is scarcely frozen and farmers can be seen ploughing or harrowing in the fields. There is, however, a rather serious epidemic about, a sort of influenza lasting only three or four days but very frequently fatal.

There is at present considerable activity in the native religious sects, and secret societies. The *Tsai li* set forth their temperance principles in large posters and call public meetings.

Their agents claimed that they had special licence from the President, but the local official here endorsed their papers to the effect that in Shansi the Governor's authority was indispensable to their official recognition and he refused to see the deputation.

Then there is a *Mi-mi* set enrolling women to be initiated in the mysteries of a cult of esoteric temple devotees.

Meanwhile the officials give publicity by warning the public against it and the Golden Bell Society, which they proclaim as akin to Boxerism. All who have joined are ordered to destroy their credentials and quit the society at once while the village authorities are authorized to take proceedings against any known to have leanings towards the Golden Bell. Other sects also appear unusually active. Accredited preachers of almost any sect of decent tenets, Christian excepted, can obtain a small fee from the official for exhorting prisoners in gaol or the crowd on market days.

OLD CUSTOM IN PAVING.

For many years this city has been noted for the execrable nature of its street paving. The chief idea of the original paving seems to have been to have quantity in the stone slabs, which from time immemorial have been more or less free from their former foundations and scattered about as if the traffic was engaged in an obstacle race. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the conditions which have existed especially in wet weather, and which carters and the public generally have suffered as inevitable.

Now a public spirited official raises a huge fund for re-paying, and despite all the agitation throughout the country for good roads the work has been done exactly on the same lines which struck Marco Polo as so interesting six centuries ago. The heaviest slabs available are dumped down without preparation of the soil beneath and the prospects for the future when the stones sink and break can be imagined. But by the time the roadway is once more impassable we shall have the electric light overhead, for we cannot expect more than one blessing at a time from inland civic authorities.

THE FAMINE IN ANHUI

No Relief for Thousands

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., Jan. 19.

Since I last wrote, people have settled down to their grim fate of famine, to endure as best they can. There is no doubt that very severe suffering awaits probably half of the population of this and Rungcheng countries before the spring brings harvests. The officials report over 300,000 in this and over 250,000 in Rungcheng *hsiens* as in the needy class. I was led in the autumn to believe that we could secure help through the provincial society, working with the International Society at Peking and also that the Government was turning over to this International Society the remaining surtax of more than ten millions of dollars to be administered by them, and that the Chinese Government would co-operate in it all. Now I hear from Anking that the Foreign chairman is trying to get the Governor to pool all their interests into one committee, but that success did not seem promising, and that Bishop Huntington's committee has decided to do all its work in six countries, and Pochow is not included.

12,000 OUT OF 300,000.

The local committee is doling out a bowl of gruel a day to each of about 12,000 people out of the 300,000 they say are needy! They are also beginning to dispense *p'ing t'iao* grain—that is selling at supposed cost, but even this is at 80 cash per catty—just five times what good flour was worth when I came here 20 years ago. One ticket can only buy five catties. I mean to make appeal soon to the Shanghai Committee to give some help here. No money is forthcoming even for road and canal work in this county yet. The Honan Society has granted \$10,000 for road and river work in Rungcheng, but they are slow in getting at the work. Another \$40,000 is promised from that society for opening a river that will tend much to lessen the damage by floods in after years.

Unless much help is secured for these two counties, very many will have to starve. All food and fuel are very high. A week ago, after two months of most lovely and comparatively mild weather, it snowed, and has snowed several times since, and the thermometer has been below 30 degrees most of this time, and as low as 10 one morning, so that their suffering is intensified. However, there seems in general rejoicing at the snow in view of the help to the wheat.

THE TIME FOR WORK.

There seems to be not nearly so much sickness as we had feared after the awful floods of the summer and autumn. Wages have been much higher than in other years and nearly everybody up to a few days ago could get work, but all work is off now till after

Chinese New Year, and then there is very little building in prospect and very few bricks have been made owing to high cost of labour and fuel.

It is a most opportune time to build roads and open canals from now till June, provided the money can be found. It would seem so far as I have seen that America is turning her attention almost exclusively to helping Europe and Russia. But it is still my strong conviction that there will be greater need in China in the first six months of 1922 than there was in first six of 1921. If there are people who wish to volunteer to help in famine relief, our station, if funds are forthcoming, would most appreciate some such help.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE CREDITORS

Labour Corps Coolies of Anhui

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., Jan. 19.

I am specially interested in every word about the Banque Industrielle. Almost every week I am approached by coolies who have paper in this bank and they are anxious for and greatly need every copper of it. It seems to me that whatever becomes of other creditors the French Government ought at all hazards to make provision for paying every cent of this coolie money. Much has been said about "who won the war," but it is quite reasonable to feel that without the work of this class of Chinese, there would have at least been a shadow of danger that the results might have been different. (But after all, is it not beginning to look as if Germany won the war? Anyway, she is doing about as she pleases in the world, it would seem now). But I wish to ask in your columns seriously: "Is there no way that the French Government can take up and pay off all coolies who hold paper against this broken bank?" I have done clerical business that in an office would have been worth hundreds of dollars on behalf of these Chinese coolies and have charged them nothing for it.

THE "Shinshunpao" states that the Germans deported from Shanghai during the war who have now returned to China have requested their Consul-General to apply for their arms, confiscated by the Chinese before their departure. When the ex-enemies were repatriated all sporting guns, pistols, etc. were removed to the *yamen* of the Military Governor. Instructions were recently received from Peking directing the Chinese to restore the arms to their original owners at any time between November 1 and December 31 last, and on Sunday at Lunghua a large number of sporting rifles and ammunition were handed over by the military. Pistols are to be kept pending further instructions from the Central Government.

THE COLD SPELL

A correspondent in Tientsin sends us the following interesting comparison between temperatures in that city and this:—

		TIENSIN.		SHANGHAI.	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Jan. 16	Mon.	70° F	18°	35°6	39°
" 17	Tues.	10° F	19°	30°	41°8
" 18	Wed.	20° F	24° F	28°	32°6
" 19	Thurs.	00° F	23°	23°6	30°7
" 20	Fri.	20° F	33°	17°	30°
" 21	Sat.	6° F	37°		

He adds that when the thermometer rose to 37 all Tientsin felt positively hot. The sun was shining brilliantly even on the days of lowest maxima.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING

Petition For Protection Against Foreign Competition

Tokio, Jan. 24.

Shipbuilders here will present the following petition to the Government at an early date:

- 1.—To grant low interest loans on newly built steamers, equivalent to the valuation of the vessels.
- 2.—A navigation subsidy to be given to steamers of high speed among such boats.
- 3.—An unemployment relief and investigation committee to be formed to consider means of relieving the unemployment caused by the proposed arms limitation.
- 4.—An import duty on foreign constructed vessels at a rate in proportion to the advance in price of commodities.
- 5.—The superannuation of old vessels so as to safeguard shipbuilding.
- 6.—The Government to make known the warship building plans of private builders.—Reuter.

THE Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received the very generous contribution of £100 from their member, Captain T. Alban Jones, D.S.O., R.N.R., for the Mercantile Marine Masters' and Officers' Relief Fund. It will be recalled that Captain Alban Jones, who is one of the marine superintendents of the Union Castle Line, was the fortunate winner of the last Calcutta Sweep.

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North-China Daily News Office

HONGKONG SHIPPING STRIKE

An Abortive Voyage to Canton: Hongkong Steamers Boycotted Completely

Hongkong, Jan. 20.

The strikers' unyielding attitude has been strengthened through the promise of other Chinese guilds to support the seamen to the end. It is affirmed that the funds are sufficient to enable the men to hold out for a considerable period. The seamen declare that in the event of a mixed crew of other nationalities being employed it would be impossible for steamers on arrival in Chinese ports to discharge or load cargo owing to the sympathetic action of the Chinese guilds which have promised cooperation. The prices of necessities are rising.

SEAMEN'S GUILD ALL POTENT.

Flying the Admiralty flag, the Kinshan, from Canton, moored alongside the wharf at 3.35 this afternoon, without any cargo or passengers but with eight bags of mail on board.

On arrival at Canton, the Kinshan buoyed opposite the boat-house. No sampans nor launches went alongside her, so perfect was the Seamen's Guild's influence. The Kinshan thus lay communicationless.

The British Consul-General secured the Military Governor's (General Chen Chiung-ming's) sanction to load foodstuffs on board the Kinshan. The fish and vegetable guilds and all other regular shippers withheld their shipments through fear of the Seamen's Union.

Eleven members, including the commodore, of the Chinese comrades' staff consisting of over 40 men, who landed in Canton did not return to the ship.

The Kinshan's voyage was abortive. Before weighing anchor for the return journey, the Kinshan, which flew the British flag, substituted for it the Admiralty flag.

A guard of the Wiltshires with fixed bayonets is stationed at the Kinshan's Wharf to prevent communication with the steamer.

Canton reports state that the strikers from Hongkong were banquetted and feasted there, entertainments, including cinemas being arranged for their delectation.—Reuter.

Seamen's Union Obdurate

Hongkong, Jan. 21.

The Canton correspondent of the "South China Morning Post" reports that at the request of the British Consul-General a conference was held at the Civil Governor's *yamen* on the 19th instant. There were present General Chen Chiung-ming, Civil Governor, Dr. Frank Lee, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, five delegates from the

Seamen's Union, two representatives of the Canton Labour Union, the British Vice-Consul and the Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs of Hongkong, representing the Hongkong Government.

The British Vice-Consul, states the correspondent, urged that representatives of the Seamen's Union and officers appointed by the Civil Governor should be sent to Hongkong to confer with the shipowners. The seamen's delegates declined this proposal. The Vice-Consul then suggested that the seamen should return to Hongkong to resume work, he undertaking a satisfactory mediation. The seamen's delegates again objected.

After a consultation, the correspondent continues, the Consul-General telegraphed to the Governor of Hongkong requesting him to inquire of the shipowners whether they would accept the seamen's present demands. The Consul-General also inquired whether the seamen would further reduce their demands. The delegates replied that the counter-demands already submitted were final and that they could not make any further reduction.

NAVAL RATINGS WITHDRAWN FROM CANTON STEAMERS.

The naval ratings have been withdrawn from the Kinshan and the Heungshan. Only the Royal Marines are being retained on board.

The Heungshan is returning from Canton without any passengers but with the undischarged cargo which she took up to Canton, including 600 silver bars consigned to the Canton Mint.

At the request of the Chinese Merchants' Association, the Macao Government has cabled to the British River Steam-boat Company offering Portuguese marines to man the steamers for the purpose of resuming the service between Macao and Hongkong. The steamboat officials are conferring with the Governor before replying.—Reuter.

FILIPINOS FOR AMERICAN BOATS.

Manila, Jan. 23.

Three hundred Filipinos sailed on board the Wenatchee for Hongkong yesterday to replace strikers on American ships. Mr. Marisa, a representative of the United States Shipping Board, accompanied them. It is expected that more men will be sent to man the Shipping Board's food vessels.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Jan. 23.

The Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company has declined the offer of the Macao Government, made at the request of the Chinese Merchants' Association, Macao, to lend Portuguese Marines to man the steamers for the purpose of resuming the service between Macao and Hongkong.—Reuter.

POSSIBLE STRIKE OF THE STEVEDORES.

Hongkong, Jan. 24.

The Wenatchee from Manila today brought in 316 Filipinos with

whom to replace the Chinese crews of the Admiral liners Hoosier State and Bay State, the latter of which is arriving shortly, also, some feeder-ships of the Pacific Mail Company. The Filipinos did not land but were transferred to the Hoosier State under police protection.

A leading firm of Chinese stevedores to-day told Reuter's representative that in view of the introduction of the Filipinos, there was a possibility of the stevedores ceasing work in this port, but not before China New Year.

Daniel Edward Robinson, an unemployed seaman, was to-day sentenced to two months' hard labour for unlawfully going on board the steamer Kwangchow with the object of taking off the cooks and stewards and bringing them ashore.—Reuter.

The Employers' Offer In An Attempt to Settle: Employees' Counter Proposal

On January 17 the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Hongkong, issued the following proclamation to the men involved in the shipping strike:—

With reference to the recent strike of the seamen, the owners of the steamers are now willing to grant them an increase of wages at the following rates. The increase will be dated back to January 1 this year. You seamen should go back to your steamers as soon as possible, and resume your work without any further delay. If you seamen still find any reason remaining for dissatisfaction (with the wages), the matter can be left to the arbitrators to consider and decide, but you seamen should no longer stop work and wait.

SCALE OF THE RATE OF INCREASE:

	Per cent.
Chinese River Steamers	25
Other Chinese Steamers, up to 1,000 D.W. tons	25
Canton, Hongkong & Macao Steamboat Co. Steamers	15
Other British Companies' River Steamers, taking the scale of Canton, Hongkong & Macao Steamboat Co. as base	15
Coasting Steamers	12
Java Lines	7½
Pacific Lines	7½
European Lines	7½
Australian Lines	10

17th day of January, 1922.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING.

Later, addressing a gathering of some of the men on strike, according to the Hongkong "Daily Press," Mr. Hallifax said:—

"I have come here because I do not think your leaders have explained to you, fully, the meaning of the notice published this morning—I do not believe they fully understand it themselves. I want no mistake about it and if, after I have finished, there is any question I shall be glad to answer it."

Copies of the shipowners' offer were then distributed, and Mr. Hallifax explained to the men that this was the last offer of the shipping companies, short of arbitration. It must not be thought that the men had only to make counter-proposals, one after another and agreement would be

found ultimately somewhere in between.

"If you don't go back to work on these terms now," continued Mr. Hallifax, "you will all just have to wait until the Arbitration Board has given some decision. That may take quite a long time; it may take a month or two months; it may take more—I don't know. You simply lose wages and get no advantage. If you go back now you get this increase offered by the shipping companies, dated back to January 1, and, if that is not satisfactory, you get whatever may be granted further by the arbitrators. If you stop work for any length of time, any re-arrangement of wages will not cover the time you are not working.

"If there is anything you want explained, ask it now," urged Mr. Hallifax, "I will stay until every man in the room has got the idea clear, but I am not coming again; the rest is your business."

STILL DISSATISFIED.

The men assured Mr. Hallifax that they knew of the alternative offer just made by their leaders but no one present could state it clearly. Mr. Hallifax had one or two forward to state their views and if possible to make the situation clear to one in the hope that it might then become clear to all.

The men's view was thus expressed "Not a single point in the owners' offer satisfies us" and "The wages are not enough to live on."

Mr. Hallifax (to the whole body): Are you satisfied with this offer or are you not? (Cries of "No.")

To inquiries whether they were satisfied to have the question referred to a Board of Arbitration and would abide by the decision of the Board, no definite reply appeared to be forthcoming. The proposed constitution of the Board was explained but the only comment was a cry by an oldish man (judging by the voice) that they abided by their original demand.

"Don't imagine," Mr. Hallifax added, "that the companies will do anything you want just because you stop work. They are not so anxious about this as I am. I think of you fellows out of work and of your wives and children. If you think you can yet better pay elsewhere, for goodness' sake go. We don't want men here as pressed men. We are not going to force you to work for a wage you don't like. But if you don't want to work, don't prevent others who will. I have no more to say—the matter rests with you."

THE MEN'S COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

Particulars of the men's reply to the owners' offer are as follows:—Taking the offer set out above, *ad seriatum* the men ask 30.25 and 32.50 per cent. in place of 25; 25 cent. in place of 12, 17.50 in place of 7½; and 20 per cent. in place of 10.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Early on January 16, the strikers intercepted a number of their fellows carrying their luggage

along the Praya, apparently to engage sampans to take them to steamers, reports the "South China Morning Post." They were ordered to return to their homes and their refusal led to a free fight in which one of the "blacklegs" was said to have had his ear nearly torn off. The belligerents dispersed on the arrival of the police.

The fight was followed by a more serious disturbance shortly afterwards when parties of men, 30 or 40 strong, sallied forth from the Union's premises and raided several of the compradores' and contractors' shops in Connaught Road Central, which, they believed, had inveigled their fellows to go against the Union. These shops, with others, had contracted with various shipping companies to supply them with Chinese crews and were alleged to have seized the opportunity offered by the strike to make money in supplying men to the companies affected. During the raids, two men were captured from two of the shops by the intruders and hustled into the Union's building.

There they were subjected to a tirade of abuse and surrounded by an angry mob, many of whom shook their fists in their faces. They were finally coerced to sign an agreement not to interfere with the strike in future. They applied for protection on leaving, as the strikers did not appear to be satisfied with the signing of the agreement, and further threatened them. The two men were escorted down the stairs by the officials of the Union, but despite the escort one of the men received a hefty blow on the back.

Huge Amount of Idle Tonnage in Hongkong: Danger of Spreading

The P. & O. S. Nagoya arrived in Shanghai on Sunday evening from Hongkong. Some days ago it was feared that the vessel would be held up in Hongkong on account of the shipping strike but the local agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., received telegraphic information to the effect that as the Nagoya was manned entirely by a lascar crew, exclusive of course of officers and sub-officers, she would be able to proceed upon her way.

Another vessel, however, for which Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie act as agents i.e., the St. Albans was in Hongkong at the time of the strike and her Chinese crew were called upon to join the strikers. The St. Albans, belonging to the Eastern Australian line was bound for Japan with a large number of passengers booked to Yokohama. The Nagoya brought these passengers from Hongkong to this port and they will be sent to their destination within a few days provided, of course, that the strike does not spread to Shanghai and prevent an outward passage for them.

Our representative had an interview with several of the officers and passengers of the Nagoya shortly after she had been berthed. "Various *ex parte* statements have been

made," said one of the passengers "to the effect that the workers are demanding fewer hours and increased pay. I inquired into the matter and I never once heard the question of fewer hours mentioned. It is simply a question of money."

As a result of the attitude of the seamen the shipping companies issued the following notice on the 19th instant through Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

"With reference to the notices published recently from time to time, intimating that the Shipping Companies were prepared to make certain detailed increases in wages to seamen, it is hereby notified that the Shipping Companies have cancelled all such notices. Seamen desiring to return to duty on their ships are, however, at liberty to return at their old rate of wages; after their return the Shipping Companies are prepared to consider with them any representation as to the inadequacy of the old rate of wages, and the Companies will where necessary agree to arbitration in matters which cannot be settled by agreement. In view of the present attitude of the seamen, the Shipping Companies have also decided that if any increase of wages is decided on between the seamen and their employers, or settled by the arbitrators, such increase can only be dated from the day on which they returned to work. The notice is for the information of the whole body of seamen.

THE CONGESTED HARBOUR.

The seamen ignored the notice and remained out on strike with the result that harbour congestion in Hongkong has become acute. Figures supplied by the Harbour Office on the 19th instant give some idea of the congestion of the ocean-going shipping the like of which the Colony has perhaps never seen. In port there were no less than 160,606 tons of shipping, the bulk of which is hampered by the strike. The list was made up as follows:—

Nationality	Tonnage.
British	55 50,542
Chinese	23 23,705
Japanese	16 42,052
American	8 19,274
Norwegian	6 6,035
Dutch	6 13,145
French	2 1,383
Portuguese	1 1,145
Italian	1 3,325
	123 160,606

The consensus of opinion among officers of vessels recently arrived in Shanghai is that the strike is likely to spread, particularly amongst coolies working cargo. Many entertain the idea that the strike will spread to this port.

There is at present a lull in the activities of the leaders of the seamen and dock-labourer strikers in Hongkong but from inquiries we learn that this quietness is likely to be only temporary and that immediately preceding the Chinese New Year, or immediately following it—which is more likely—efforts will be made to bring about a general strike of all Chinese seamen, wharf labourers, carriers, etc.

The idea emanates from the Hongkong strike leaders and is being disseminated in all the coastal ports.

There is apparently no distress associated with the strike despite the fact that we are in midwinter and the cost of living in Hongkong is very high. The strikers have been the recipients of a large amount of material as well as moral support. The majority of the seamen, when they learned that the strike was likely to be prolonged, migrated to Canton.

Possibility of Strike Spreading to this Port

The belief was firmly expressed in local circles on Tuesday that the disastrous seamen's strike in Hongkong would spread to this port.

One who is in close touch with the situation at Hongkong and is watching for developments in Shanghai predicted to a "North-China Daily News" representative that a strike would begin here before the Chinese New Year and could be expected to last over the festival.

As an indication of the serious turn events are taking at Hongkong, our informant added that the C.M.S. Strs. Kwangtah and Kwanglee, manned by Ningpo crews, were expected to be unaffected by conditions in the Colony and reach Shanghai. But from the latest advices there were grounds for believing that these crews had thrown in their lot with the strikers.

The fullest precautions against any disturbance in Shanghai are being taken by the authorities. On Tuesday there were rumours of a student demonstration and an attempt to intimidate a number of Chinese who were thought to have signed on with a local shipping company to replace their seamen on strike.

At a representative meeting of graduates of London University, held at the Public School for Boys on Tuesday, January 24, it was unanimously decided to form a London University Society in Shanghai. To further this project a provisional committee with Dr. H. Chatley, D. Sc., as chairman was appointed. The aims of the Society as temporarily outlined at the meeting are to bring together members of London University, of whatever nationality, resident in Shanghai and other parts of China; to act as a bureau of information on the many and varied courses which the University offers to students proceeding from China; to make Shanghai, if possible, a centre for the Matriculation Examination: in short, to further in every way the prestige and usefulness of London University in the Far East. Pending a general meeting and the formation of a permanent committee, it was decided to compile a roll of all members of the University who wish to join the Society. Will all such kindly send their names (if they have not already done so) as soon as possible to the Acting Secretary, Mr. P. W. Bennett, B.A., at the Public School for Boys (Tel. No. 1097).

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN KUEICHOW

Portents Ominous for the Officials: Brigandage Widespread

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., Dec. 30.

We have good reason to believe there are dark days ahead for this province, and some folk are already pulling long faces. One of the leading officials is about to leave his home for a Buddhist temple on the top of a high hill. He is to reside there while the priests recite prayers on his behalf. It appears that last year he had a man executed, brutally murdered perhaps is the right term, and now whenever he goes to sleep he sees this man coming to take revenge on him.

A prominent member of parliament has just committed suicide because he appropriated public monies and could not refund them. It is now reported that for several days before his death he kept seeing Mr. Chang Hsueh-lu, who committed suicide about three years ago, and that Mr. Chang kept calling to Mr. Tai to "follow his lead." These omens are having a depressing effect on the official and he is going up the hill in the hope that he may succeed in making the evil spirit "stick to the other fellow."

It is rumoured that General Lutao is desirous of paying a visit to the sunny south, but there is no one to take over his office. Deputations have been sent to the two Brig-Generals in Kuangsi, but one cannot return, and the other does not want to.

DARING EXPLOITS BY ROBBERS.

Money is getting very scarce in some circles, for the above-mentioned officers have their representatives in several of the leading cities to collect the customs and other revenues for defraying military expenses. Then the robbers are becoming desperate and daring, and attacking cities is now the order of the day. Wuchuan and Fengchuan have been looted, and Shihping has been taken. At the last mentioned place they captured and executed the official. His lady would have shared his fate only that she hid in a pond of water for hours. The latest news to hand states that she is suffering seriously as the outcome of remaining in the water so long. Szenan is reported to have been captured, but we are awaiting confirmation. A city in the north-west part of the province is surrounded by the brigands.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor have left for the west and north-west parts of Kueichow. It is reported that at one city they suffered considerable inconvenience through the soldiers commandeering one of the coolies. The local missionary sent his cook with his card to ask for the release of the coolie but the soldiers beat the knight of the culinary department

so severely that he was confined to his bed for days afterwards. And these are the men who are supposed to be capable of taking charge of foreigners' affairs throughout China! Eventually the local missionary had a run of five li before he succeeded in bringing about the release of the coolie.

BUSINESS STAGNATING.

As the roads are all held by brigands, business is stagnating and prices are advancing at an alarming rate. What will be the outcome it is hard to predict, but the outlook is ominous. The number of poverty-stricken folk on the street is increasing, and the officials are face to face with a problem so far as clothing and providing them with food is concerned. The opium crop is not at all promising, but what wheat there is looks first rate. Famine conditions exist in many parts but the common people have seen so much suffering that now they are hardened to it.

FILIPINOS DISSATISFIED

Plan to Boycott Americans

Manila, Jan. 10.

Considerable opposition to the Wood-Forbes report and the policy followed by the new administration has manifested itself recently among certain sections of the Filipinos. Early this month the constabulary seized documents of the so-called Liberal-Nacionalista party outlining plans to boycott Americans in the islands and to inaugurate a scheme of passive resistance. Included in the papers, which have been withheld from publication, was a resolution condemning the Wood-Forbes report as a series of "slandorous accusations" against the Filipino people.

The Liberal-Nacionalista party is composed of disaffected members of the Nacionalista party. No Government officials are connected with it, and the authorities say that it is not a serious factor in Philippine politics.

Filipinos in Davao province are also seriously criticizing the appointment of an American constabulary officer, Colonel J. F. L. Tharp, as provincial governor there. Many sanguinary speeches were made when the new governor assumed office a few days ago. The discontent has not gone beyond the oratorical stage, however, according to latest reports received in Manila. - Reuter.

HIMROD'S

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GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH OR ORDINARY COUGH you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled. FAMED FOR FIFTY YEARS. Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE JAPANESE DIET REOPENED

Premier's Speech: Good Relations
with China: Quadruple Entente
Welcomed: Economies Due

Tokio, Jan. 21.

The first regular session of the Diet was held this morning when the Premier delivered a speech. In general terms he referred to the new conditions as a result of the aftermath of the war and also as a result of the Washington Conference which, he said, greatly added to the responsibilities of Japan in her relations with other Powers. These relations, however, were becoming increasingly cordial.

Referring to China, the Premier said that the Japanese Government desired only good relations and had directed its delegates in Washington to use every endeavour to evince goodwill.

The Premier welcomed the Quadruple Entente as the concrete outcome of the Conference, and said the limitation of armaments now in sight would enable the Government to devote the surplus to development of education, industry, commerce and communications. A commission was now investigating the question of taxation in order, as far as possible, to believe the burden of the people.

He hoped conditions in Siberia would be sufficiently stabilized to enable Japan entirely to withdraw her forces. The Government was now negotiating for a renewal of trade relations. The Premier said that in finance the utmost economy would be practised throughout the period of readjustment to new conditions. Appropriations would be reduced to necessities consonant with the maintenance of Japan's enhanced world position.—Reuter.

COUNT UCHIDA'S SPEECH.

Tokio, Jan. 21.

In the Diet to-day, Count Uchida, reviewing international diplomatic events during the past twelve months paid a tribute to the Washington Conference in which, he said, Japan like the other Powers, participated with the utmost confidence and from which she was likely to derive lasting benefits.

The Government and delegates had striven to demonstrate, he believed successfully, that she was actuated by no other desire or intention than to work with the other Powers towards world peace, thereby helping to remove any suspicion or misunderstanding felt against her abroad.

Count Uchida said he believed that the conclusion of the Quadruple Entente was a step to meet the demands of the times and, by assuring peace in the Pacific, would be received with general satisfaction.

DEPRESSING BUDGET OUTLOOK.

Viscount Takahashi, the Prime Minister, presenting the budget,

stated that the present uncertainty of economic conditions forbade accurate prediction, but he regarded the revenue prospects for the coming 12 months without much confidence. The Government, he added, had decided to curtail expenditure as much as possible, excluding fresh undertakings except those of an absolutely essential nature.

The revenue was estimated at Yen 1,466,000,000, of which 221,000,000 was extraordinary, showing a decrease of 118,000,000. Ordinary expenditure was estimated at 920,000,000 and extraordinary expenditure at 526,000,000. Decreases were anticipated from the income tax and the postal services and increases were expected from the business, sake, and textile taxes. Loans and bonds totalled Yen 263,000,000 which included:—

Extraordinary military expenses	75,000,000
Railway expenses	80,000,000
Colonial expenses	53,000,000
General expenses	54,000,000

—Reuter.

Extract From the Premier's Speech Before the Diet: Increasing Influence and Responsibility

We are indebted to Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul-General for Japan, for the following extracts from the Premier's speech at the opening of the Imperial Japanese Diet, concerning Japan's relations with the Foreign Powers:—

Gentlemen,—On account of the long protracted illness of His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was constituted Regent in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutional Law on November 25, last, and has since then been conducting affairs of State on behalf of his august father—a matter entirely unavoidable in the circumstances. That His Imperial Highness is endowed by nature with wonderful gifts and perspicacity of intelligence is universally known throughout whole country. I need hardly say, therefore, that his assumption of high duties of State will undoubtedly give relief to our august sovereign and enable the whole nation to carry on their occupations peacefully. It is our most fervent prayer that by thus taking complete rest His Majesty will recover health as speedily as possible.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

The relations of our country with Foreign Powers are growing in intimacy and friendship with the progress of time, and it is a cause of particular gratification in the interests of the State that consequent upon his European itinerary for six months last year His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince came into direct touch with Sovereign authorities and people of every country he visited and left a most agreeable and profound impression everywhere he went, with the happy result of strengthening the cordial relations with those countries.

As regards the question of limita-

tion of armaments as well as the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, the Government, in acceptance of no invitation from the United States of America, sent their delegates to Washington some time ago, and are exercising their best efforts to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with the Powers concerned on these subjects. In fact, an Agreement, having for its object the definite establishment of general peace in the region of the Pacific, has already been signed, while the Treaty relative to the limitation of armaments is deemed to be on the point of signature at no distant date.

Actuated by the sense of justice and humanity, and prompted by the strong desire for establishment of universal peace, the Government are conducting affairs which arise in connexion with the Washington Conference in accordance with the principles of justice and fairness, and fortunately through the harmonious co-operation of the Powers represented at the Conference the desired end is now on the verge of being in the main achieved. It is a matter of hearty congratulation in the interest of humanity that we are thus given good cause to believe that the solid foundations of lasting peace long sought after by every nation on the face of the globe will be firmly laid as the result of the Conference.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

As regards China, our country has made it her guiding principle to maintain and consolidate relations of good neighbourhood with that country, and at the Washington Conference a suitable arrangement in conformity with this principle is now in course of being reached with the interested Powers on various questions pertaining to China. About the Shantung question in particular, the Government are impelled by the desire for a speedy and satisfactory settlement and are carrying on *pourparlers* with China in a spirit of frankness and magnanimity.

As for Siberia, it is the earnest desire of the Government that political stability and order should be restored in that region as soon as possible, thus enabling us to withdraw all our troops now stationed there. Further, the Government, in compliance with the wishes of the Chita Government, are conducting negotiations with them at Tairen in regard to questions of commerce and otherwise.

As a result of reduction of armaments to be agreed upon at the Washington Conference, it is expected there will be a certain surplus in the finances of the State, and it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully in advance as to the means of disposing of such surplus. The Government are contemplating to employ it in such manner as to increase the amount of the subsidy to be given towards primary school funds and of the expenses for the improvement of waterways.

Gentlemen, as a principal member of the League of Nations as well as of the Washington Conference, the influence of our country in the Councils of World is ever

increasingly apparent, with the result of a corresponding increase in the weight of our responsibilities. It is expected that with the reduction of armaments as the fruit of the Washington Conference, the nations of the world will devote their energies to the development of their trade and industry, as well as to the promotion of their general culture. In such a momentous period as this, our country, having regard to her position in the world, should further improve her means of traffic and communications and develop her trade and industry with a view to holding her own in the economic competition of the world and contributing to the progress of civilization.

JAPAN AND THE CONFERENCE

Criticism of Government's Policy by Kenseikai Leader; Menaces to Peace in the Pacific

Tokio, Jan. 23.

Speaking in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, one of the leaders of the Kenseikai Party, who recently returned here from the Washington Conference, referring to Japan's diplomatic question, said it was to be greatly regretted that the Japanese Government faced the Washington Conference without any definite policy. The annexation by the United States of the Philippines and Hawaii and the cutting of the Panama Canal constituted a menace to the Pacific, and unless Japan took steps to complete her bases, it would be impossible for her to escape the United States' mailed fist.

Japan, he said, made a blunder when she agreed to the naval ratio proposed by Mr. Hughes. That the Japanese delegates argued as to whether or not Japan proper was included in the scope of defence indicated, in other words, that they considered Japan proper on the same level with Hawaii and the Philippines, a fact which had infringed upon the national rights of Japan.

More than this, with regard to the Far Eastern affairs closely connected with Japan, the Government showed no definite policy. For instance, Japan made concession after concession on the Shantung issue and there was no knowing to what extent Japan would yield in the controversy.

In reply, Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated:—"I regret that I am not yet in a position to make a reply in detail with regard to the Washington Conference, which is now in fair progress, but it cannot be said to be a failure. Japan has succeeded in dispelling the suspicion on the part of other Powers that she is a militaristic country. As for the Shantung question, negotiations are now in progress between the delegates of the two countries and Japan is doing her best to solve the controversy amicably." — Eastern News Agency.

MARSHAL JOFFRE IN JAPAN

Preparations for Reception

Tokio, Jan. 19.

The cruiser Montcalm, escorted by a Japanese warship with Marshal Joffre, Mme. Joffre, Mlle. Joffre and a suite of five on board, is scheduled to anchor in the roadstead of Yokohama at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Preparations for their reception are being made and high tribute from this country will be paid to the hero of the Marne.

The French community at Yokohama has arranged an elaborate demonstration and the French Ambassador and staff, the Governor, the Mayor and leading officials of the port will receive the visitors, and drive to the railway station through decorated streets and triumphal arches.

On his arrival in Tokio, Marshal Joffre will be greeted by representatives of the Army, Navy, Foreign Office and the Municipality. The visitors will drive to the residence of Baron Iwasaki, escorted by a military guard of honour and a band. During the first five days Marshal Joffre will remain the guest of the nation. The programme comprises a lunch at the Palace at noon on January 21 after which there will be a round of entertainments in which the officers and men of the Montcalm will be included.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki, Jan. 20.

Marshal Joffre arrived here at 11.40 this morning and landed at 11.50. He was enthusiastically received by large crowds including school children. He is now on his way to Tokio.—Reuter.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE EMPRESS.

Tokio, Jan. 21.

Marshal Joffre was received in audience by the Prince Regent and the Empress this morning and a little while later Mme. Joffre and Mlle. Joffre were also received by the Empress after which the entire party was entertained to luncheon, at which the Imperial Princes and Princesses, Admiral of the Fleet Count Togo, Field Marshals, the Minister of War and the Foreign Minister were present.

The Regent expressed his profound appreciation of the visit and presented Marshal Joffre with a Japanese Master's sword of the finest workmanship.

This evening Marshal Joffre will be entertained to dinner by Prince Kanin. The commander and officers of the Montcalm were also received in audience by the Prince Regent.—Reuter.

Tokio, Jan. 24.

Marshal Joffre was given a farewell audience by the Regent this morning, and afterwards a luncheon by the Premier. To-night Marshal Joffre will give a

dinner to the Premier and many other prominent people.

The Marshal has been kept very busy since his arrival with lavish entertainments. Yesterday evening he gave a banquet at the Regent was present.—Reuter.

A FEW QUESTIONS

Intelligence Test at Tsingtao

The Tsingtao Institute is conducting a series of intelligence tests to ascertain how much boys of high school age know about general affairs. The tests cover the fields of science, history, religion, music, art, business, etc. Ten questions are given in each test, and each must be answered exactly to be correct.

The school has found out that the boys in its high school department do not have a very extensive knowledge of the things that one does not usually get from school books. They are taking advantage of this information by giving the students further tests and discussions of the subjects included in these tests.

In the first test given, the highest mark was 70 per cent., or seven questions answered correctly. James Collins of Tsingtao was the successful boy. The average of all was 33 per cent.

The questions are given below:—

- 1.—What is a caravan?
- 2.—What does "Y.M.C.A." mean?
- 3.—Who is the Vice-President of the United States?
- 4.—What province is Shanghai in?
- 5.—Where is the liver?
- 6.—What does "mixed diet" mean?
- 7.—When did the Great War start?
- 8.—What is a "bill of lading"?
- 9.—What is the chief religion of Japan?
- 10.—How many notes in an octave?

MURDER OF A PRIEST

Roman Catholic Father Slain by Bandits

Ichang, Jan. 21.

The Roman Catholic Mission has been advised that Father Julon, stationed at a village 60 li from Lichuan in the Shinan prefecture has been murdered by bandits in his own residence.—Reuter.

It has often been the custom to print for the Chinese market calendars or posters of a commercial nature, but quite the best I have seen have just been issued by Messrs. Norbury, Natzio & Co. of Billiter Buildings, writes our London correspondent. They really are artistic and if our firms can only live up to that standard of art work, there ought to be very considerable developments much on the same lines. The treatment is Chinese and the themes are Chinese and the business notes on the calendars are kept down to a minimum. They ought to be good because they cost about half a sovereign each, so I understand, to produce.

PARIS LETTER

Landru's Trial Ended: Jury's Recommendation to Mercy: The Newest Frocks

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 2.

The interests of society seem to have been adequately protected, after all, against that extraordinary criminal Landru. Though there is no actual tangible proof of the death of a single one of 11 his supposed victims, he has been found guilty of murdering all of them and has accordingly been sentenced to be guillotined, but the sharp edge of the condemnation was taken off by a recommendation to mercy. This was not a spontaneous act on the part of the jury. It was suggested to them by the prisoner's counsel after they had given their verdict and while the presiding judge and his assessors were out of court, drawing up their verdict in the complicated form required by French law. As counsel for the relatives of two of the missing women supported the recommendation, the jury no doubt felt that, having done their duty to society by condemning Landru to the extreme penalty, they might as well temper justice with mercy and secure their consciences against the unpleasant possibility of a reappearance by one of the victims.

UNSEMLINESS IN COURT.

The circumstances under which the recommendation was given were curious. The body of the court was filled with a miscellaneous collection of people whose behaviour can without exaggeration be described as indecent. Many well dressed and over-dressed women had come to see the *denouement* of the Landru drama in an intensified spirit of excitement, as if they were to attend a new play of surpassing interest. They rubbed shoulders with men about town of the kind who have a mysterious capacity for being "in" everything, and with strangers of doubtful appearance, probably friends of the ushers and doorkeepers.

These members of the public had the smallest possible respect for the majesty of justice. Earlier in the evening, during a suspension of the sitting, they produced bottles of beer, sandwiches and other refreshments, and made themselves perfectly at home. Three men even started a game of poker in a corner of the court, just to while away the time. The air was indescribably hot and foul and saturated with dust. Everyone was under the influence of the same unhealthy excitement, and while the Court was absent, drawing up its judgement, the uproar was indescribable. No one thought it out of place to stand on a bench or chair and stare hard at the man in the dock.

A SOCIAL ASSET.

The Advocate General was scandalized and administered a scathing rebuke, which, though having little

apparent effect at the time, may have caused some revulsion of feeling in Landru's favour and a dim consciousness that he was not being properly treated.

Besides, there may have been a vague feeling of gratitude for the man who has provided so many subjects of conversation for nearly three years. Landru's periodical interviews with the examining magistrate, his repartees (many of which may have been invented by the Paris reporters, who are never lacking in imagination), the skill with which he manœuvred so as to avoid committing himself, and the element of doubt in the case have all contributed to make the *affaire Landru* a sort of social asset—a set-off against the hardships and worries of the time. Landru is undoubtedly a scamp of the first water but he is an intellectual scamp and certainly no ordinary man, and the French, and especially Parisians, always have a sneaking fondness for anyone who can get the better of the police for any length of time. In this respect they are like the children at the Punch and Judy show who laugh so heartily when Mr. Punch knocks the constable on the head.

A MAN OF COURAGE.

It must also be said to Landru's credit that he showed courage at the most trying part of his trial. When he was brought back to the dock to hear the verdict, and saw the despondent looks of his counsel, he blanched slightly but immediately pulled himself together. He consoled with his junior counsel on the failure of nearly three years of efforts. He consoled his defenders so much that they had little opportunity of consoling their client. While the judgement was being drawn up, he faced the disorderly crowd of spectators without flinching. A man who is being sketched and photographed and stared at while waiting to hear his doom might be excused for showing signs of resentment, but Landru sat still and preserved his dignity.

Asked if he had any reason to give why sentence should not be ly and replied "No." When compassed on him, he bowed courteous-demned to death he merely said, quietly and concisely, that a mistake had been made and that he had never killed anyone. Then he turned round and left the dock. He has declined to appeal on technical grounds, and unless he changes his mind, his fate will rest with President Millerand, whose temperament is far from merciless. Everyone anticipates that the death sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for life.

Landru must have been conscious that his system of silence would create an unfavourable impression in the minds of the jury, and it is suggested that he may have tried to shield someone else. One theory is that he was concerned in the white slave traffic, that the 10 missing women were willing emigrants to spheres of greater luxury and licence in South America and that, rather than give away the secrets of the organization, he is keeping his mouth closed to the last minute.

At present there is not the slightest evidence to support this dramatic theory.

DRESSMAKERS SHORT OF IDEAS.

When one goes to a tea party nowadays in Paris, one is inclined to wonder whether there is not some truth in the assertion of American dress buyers that the Paris costumiers have run short of ideas. The chic women all wear a sort of uniform, the basis of which is black. At a small reception attended about a month ago, every woman was in black and every dress was made of Morocco crepe, all following the same style and shape. Everyone had a black velvet hat. Two days ago, at the same house, the women were in the same toilettes with very slight variations, but the black Morocco crepe had been replaced by black velvet trimmed with jet, and the only differences were in the sleeves. The hostess was in black, with loose, diaphanous, very wide grey sleeves that hung from the shoulder by a single thread and were slashed along the top in various places to such an extent that there was cause for wonder how the sleeve held together. Mme. A. was in black, velvet with the same diaphanous and precariously secured sleeves, but hers were bright green. Mme. B. also wore black velvet with tomato-coloured sleeves held at the wrist by jet ornaments, and Mme. C. was similarly attired, except that her sleeves were mauve.

It was quite providential that none of the bright-coloured sleeves failed to harmonize, as the ladies themselves remarked.

PARIS, JAN. 19.—A telegram from Teheran states that the Shah of Persia is leaving on January 25 for a six months sojourn in Europe for reasons of health. During his absence his brother will act as regent.—French Wireless through Reuter.



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SCOTTISH LETTERS

Chinese Students in Edinburgh:
Through Penang Spectacles:
The Cutty Sark Reappears

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Nov. 23.

Quite a number of Chinese students are attending the classes in Edinburgh University; they have formed a Chinese Students' Union; and some three months ago they issued a little magazine of their own called "The Chinese Student." The first number was so great a success that it is intended to publish the magazine quarterly, a second number having just been issued under most favourable circumstances.

One of the articles, "Impressions of the Scottish people," by Mr. T. L. Cheah, deserves special notice. He begins by asking, "Is Scotland the Scotland I conjured up in my mind when I left the beautiful little island of Penang, to spend a few years in her ancient and historic capital?" And the article is an attempt to answer the question. He says that what he writes is an honest attempt to put down such impressions as have been gathered during his five years of residence in this country. During this period it has been his privilege to come in contact with all classes of the people. The article, therefore, he claims, is not the result of a brief holiday at one or two treaty ports, as is often the case with many Western authors of the neurotic type who, after a flying visit to the East, come back to write massive volumes on Eastern affairs of which they have but slight knowledge.

A PENANG STUDENT ON THE SCOTS.

Of all the different people with whom I have come into contact, says Mr. Cheah, the Scots appear to be the least easily understood. Why this should be so is not easy to explain. The Scotsman, as a rule, is a simple and unassuming person. Unlike his more loquacious brother across the Tweed, he is sometimes reserved in the extreme, but nevertheless succeeds just as well in life as his English neighbour, and is every inch as true and sincere a friend as one would wish to come across.

A hard and persevering worker, the Scot takes life more seriously than is the case in other parts of the British Isles. He exhibits not only wonderful tenacity of purpose, but an inborn capacity for adapting himself to any given environment. It is these and other qualities that largely account for the important place occupied by the people of Scotland in every walk of life.

On the whole it must be said that the people are an intelligent and educated lot, but what strikes the visitor from abroad most is the lamentably scanty knowledge that the average Scot possesses of the outside world. Other than his own country, the whole world seems dead and unintelligible to him. He displays surprising apathy

towards affairs in the East; and to say that his knowledge of that part of the world is poor is just putting it mildly. Nor can it be said that the Scots are particularly fond of novelty or change.

THRIFT, DRINK, AND THE SABBATH.

Perhaps by far the most unique feature of Scottish life is the strict observance of thrift, in Mr. Cheah's opinion. No visitor could fail to be impressed on that point. It is difficult to divine the exact cause of this national virtue, but at any rate the Scotsman can always be relied upon to see that he gets the highest possible value for his money. To spend money, however little, on what constitutes luxuries, goes against his frugal habits. But Mr. Cheah continues,—There is, however, at least one thing on which the Scots spends liberally, and that is his national drink. Every true Scot must have his wee drop of "Old Scotch." It is the rule rather than the exception.

Judging from the countless number of churches, coupled with the universal practice of church-going, one can only come to the conclusion that the religious piety of the people must be of a very high order. Rigid observance of Sundays is an instinct of every well-bred Scot. Sports and other forms of recreation that are enjoyed on week-days are tabooed on the Sabbath, at least if publicly engaged in.

In one of his closing sentences, Mr. Cheah writes,—Whatever may be said of the Scottish people, I for one deeply appreciate their genuine hospitality and kindness shown to all visitors.

LAUNCH OF THE I.-C.S. HOSANG.

The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company have launched the passenger and cargo steamer Hosang which they have built for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Hongkong. The vessel is 450 ft. in length, of 9,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity, and 12 knots speed, and will be supplied with machinery by Messrs. J. G. Kincaid & Co., Greenock, the boilers being fitted for burning either coal or oil. The Hosang ("Grand Increase") will be a unit in a fleet of 42 vessels, all carrying passengers as well as cargo, trading between Chinese ports and India, the Philippines, and Japan, and flying the same flag as did the old China clippers of their owners, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., of Hongkong. She will have accommodation on the shelter and boat decks for 40 first-class passengers, for second-class passengers on the shelter deck, and for native passengers on the upper and lower 'tween decks. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. John Buchanan-Jardine, wife of a great grandson of the founder of the owners' firm.

THE CUTTY SARK ONCE MORE.

The famous old Scottish-built China clipper Cutty Sark has turned up in the Thames. She is now flying the Portuguese flag, and bears the name Ferrira. The skipper, who loves his boat, is vastly annoyed by the number of people

who come to have a look at the old craft. He speaks no English, and seems to think that visitors look upon the ship as for sale; he cannot understand that the interest felt in her is purely romantic.

Having been launched in 1869, the Clydeside flyer has had a long life for a composite vessel, and her hull is still in very fair condition. She was built by Denny, of Dumbarton, after Scott and Linton, her original contractors, had failed. But most of the details of her design were of an earlier date. Her lines were practically identical with those of the well-known East Indiaman Twee, which was in turn copied from a captured French frigate which had been left to rot at her moorings in Bombay Harbour. Aloft the Cutty Sark was up to date in every particular, and had an enormous spread of canvas; but now she is cut down to an economical but not by any means impressive barquentine, with which rig she took over 60 days to reach London River from Pensacola with a fair breeze for practically the whole voyage. And this was the ship which logged 363 miles in the 24 hours, and ran out to Shanghai in 98 days!

PRICE PAID FOR DISARMAMENT.

Something approaching consternation was caused on Clydeside by the news that the Admiralty had ordered the suspension of all work in connexion with the building of the new battleships for which contracts were recently placed. Though several hundred firms throughout the country are more or less directly involved, the stoppage of work will chiefly affect the Clyde area, which had secured orders for three of the ships, representing a total outlay of about £20,000,000, of which is reckoned that more than three-fourths would have been paid in wages during the next three or four years. Had the work proceeded the work would have absorbed, on the Clyde alone, some 3,500 men before the end of the year, and about 18,000 men by next spring; and the stimulative effect would have extended to many other trades beside those immediately concerned with the construction work.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

The appointment of the Duke of Atholl as Lord Chamberlain came upon every one as a great surprise, but there is a general opinion that he will fill the post with credit. Already he has played many parts. He has fought as a subaltern with the Black Watch, commanded the Scottish Horse, and represented His Majesty at the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland. Adaptable in the best sense of the word, he will not let red tape hamper him in the discharge of his new duties.

GOLFING ESTATE FOR GLASGOW.

The Reid family, of Springburn and Polmadie, who are known throughout the world by their association with the North British Locomotive Works, and have done so much to build up the industrial prosperity of Glasgow, have made an important addition to their many gifts to the public. Mr.

Hugh Reid, Sir John Reid, Mr. Andrew T. Reid, and Mr. Walter M. N. Reid, have presented to the Corporation of Glasgow 76½ acres of ground to the north-east of Stobhill, for the purposes of a municipal golf course and two putting courses, with £5,000 towards the cost of laying out the ground and erecting a pavilion.

A NEW SONG FOR THE REDS.

The Reds have got a new song which makes the turgid "Red Flag" take a back place. But the "Red Flag," as I have often told you, is about as melancholy a fighting song as could possibly be conceived. Where has this new song come from? No one seems to know. People who have recently returned from Canada say that it is quite common there, and is known as "The Hobo Song." When the unemployed demonstrate in Canada they have a most effective way of marching to its emphatic rhythm and voicing its bitter sentiments. One of its verses runs something like this:—

(Solo) I walked down the street, I knocked at the door,
But the lady who came said, "I've seen you before."

(Omnes) Hallelujah! I'm a hobo.
Hallelujah! Amen!
Hallelujah! Get your hand down:
Relieve us again!

(Solo) "Now why don't you work? That's the right thing for you."

"How the hell can I work when there's no work to do?"

(Omnes) Hallelujah! etc.

(Solo) I do love my boss, he's a great friend of mine.

That is why I am standing out in the bread line.

(Omnes) Hallelujah! etc.

The "Hallelujahs" go off like pistol shots. The "Relieve us" line, unless one is on the march, is a long-drawn-out wailing harmony.

The curious thing about the chant is that it seems to have taken a sudden hold of our native Communists, and the hot-heads who seize town-halls and break up two-minute silences. In all likelihood it landed at Liverpool, travelled south to London and north to Glasgow, and this must be said for it that it is catchy and can be made to express great emotion.

UNCONSCIOUS PARLIAMENTARY HUMOUR.

The members of the Glasgow University Dialectic Society got quite a lot of useful hints regarding Parliamentary procedure (and, incidentally, quite a lot of fun) out of an address by Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., upon the subject of the House of Commons. At the close Sir Donald had, of course, to endure a heavy bout of heckling. He was asked, "What is the funniest thing you have heard in the House of Commons?" and his answer was to suggest that the debate should be adjourned. He gave, however, some choice specimens of unconscious humour. He declared that he had heard a President of the Board of Education make the remarkable statement that "This scheme contains some omissions." Another gem came from an indignant orator, "I notice that remark of mine is received with an empty stare from the vacant Front

Bench." And an Irish member exclaimed, "I will say all I was going to say, and I will withdraw it in advance." Sir Donald capped the list with this one,—"A single disaster never came alone, and the greatest national disaster is always followed by one greater."

St Andrew's Day: A Duchess at Grand Lodge: The Opium Traffic: Size of the Golf Ball

Dec. 7.

The festival of St. Andrew, according to immemorial custom, was observed everywhere except in Scotland. Year by year perfervid Scots have tried to popularize the cult of the white cross on the blue ground, but to little effect. The Scot at home is content to leave the celebration to the Scot abroad.

The only function of importance in Edinburgh was connected with Freemasonry. Grand Lodge held its annual communication, and the Grand officers for the coming year were installed.

Special interest was lent to this ceremony by the unveiling of a portrait of the Duke of Atholl, a former Grand Master, and the presentation of a replica to the Duchess of Atholl. The paintings are by Mr. Fiddes Watt, A.R.S.A. Of course Grand Lodge was closed before the Duchess was admitted, but this is believed to be the first occasion on which a lady has been admitted at the close of a Grand Lodge gathering.

CLAN LINER LAUNCHED.

The Ayrshire Dockyard Co. have launched from their yard at Irvine the screw steamer Clan Macneil. This vessel is the fourth of a new class constructed for Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., the Clan Line, and is of 6,000 tons gross, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 8,900 tons. She is intended for the Clan Line Indian and general trade.

OPIMUM TRAFFIC IN FAR EAST.

A severe attack upon Britain's share in the opium traffic in the Far East is made by an American lady, Miss Ellen La Motte, in the pages of a magazine, the "Record of the United Free Church." "In India" she says "every stage of the production and manufacture of opium is conducted as a Government monopoly, and the production is greatly in excess of medical requirements." And adds, "Opium production for medical purposes would not pay; but to supply the needs of drug-takers it is highly profitable."

The opium trade is established "by the law of the alien conqueror," and she asserts that it "is encouraged and pushed to the utmost that it may yield to the governing race the utmost degree of profit in the shape of revenue. This traffic is encouraged as a money-making device among races who don't matter whose welfare is not considered."

The Japanese, she points out, "the only free Oriental people, exclude opium and opium derivatives. It is noteworthy that the only people that opium is 'good' for are those who have little or no voice in the management of their own affairs, and who are unable to defend themselves."

THE LATE REV. W. H. PULLAR.

The late Rev. Henry W. Pullar, for the past 24 years one of the missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland in Manchuria, was a native of Perth, and received his early education at Perth Academy. Afterwards he entered Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1893. He took his theological course in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, and was licensed in 1895. He immediately offered himself for the mission field, and was appointed in 1896 to Manchuria, where he arrived in the spring of 1897.

The services of Mr. Pullar in the Far East are well known to your readers, but the following summary may be given; it comes from the offices of his Church. Mr. Pullar was appointed to take charge of the district east of Mukden, with headquarters in the city. For a number of years he made frequent journeys over this wide district as far as the Yalu River, coming into touch with the numerous Korean settlers in that region, among whom there were many interested in Christianity. In 1903 he removed from Mukden to the centre of the district, making his temporary headquarters at Hainpinpu. In this remote region he lived for years, practically alone, and established on a sure foundation the missionary circuit known as the Haingking district, where a strong medical and educational mission has now been established among both Chinese and Koreans. After several years he was transferred to Kaiyuan, north of Mukden, to take charge of the mission there. He was a born missionary (says one who knew him well), greatly beloved by the people, and his death is a great loss to the mission field.

DEPUTIES TO MANCHURIA.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland have appointed the Rev. Dr. Webster and the Rev. K. I. M'Iver, of Dundee, as deputies to the Shanghai Christian Conference next year, and also to visit the Manchurian mission field. They will leave in February and be away six months. It is 40 years since Dr. Webster was appointed as a missionary in China, and 11 years since he left that country. Mr. M'Iver was born in China, and during his visit will present a portrait of his father to the college at Wukingfu, where the latter was for many years a missionary of the English Presbyterian Church.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced in London of Mrs. Nellie Moncur, wife of Alexander Moncur, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, a native of "Thurms,"

and one of the best known members of the London Forfarshire Club.

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN ON SUCCESS.

Lord Mount Stephen was almost the last of the splendid band of pioneers to whom we owe the Dominion of Canada as we now know it. They were Scots almost to a man, and all sprung from a humble station in life. They must have been cast in fine physical mould, for, notwithstanding the privations and worries of their early days, some of them lived to extreme old age. Lord Strathcona died not long ago well over four score, and Lord Mount Stephen was in his 93rd year.

What was the secret of Lord Mount Stephen's success? He himself attempted an answer, and although a man may not be the best judge of his own character, his self-analysis probably goes as near the truth as one can get. When he received the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen in 1907, he attributed any success he had in life in great measure to the Spartan training he received in his early boyhood. He said he seemed to have been born without the faculty of doing more than one thing at a time, and he therefore made the most of an opportunity when it came in his way. He added that he had few wants and no distractions.

With the modesty which was a trait in his strongly moulded character, Lord Mount Stephen, however, made no allowance in this self-judgement for the courage and boldness which enabled him to conceive the largest projects and carry them out to successful issues.

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA.

They were to-day trying to save the sovereignty and protect the integrity of China; but if they were trying to save a real China and not a Westernized and industrialized China, then they were setting the wrong way about it.

This was the considered opinion of Mr. J. O. P. Bland, expressed in a lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. The impact of the West was largely responsible, he said, for China's troubles. The Chinese were passive resisters. They could not be conquered by force, but only by disintegration or demoralization from within, and these by the influence of Western industrialism. Chinese culture was a thing well worthy of cultivation; and one thing which distinguished Chinese civilization was a tranquillity of soul and mind which the West had lost in feverish industrialism.

A strong centralized Government was necessary, in Mr. Bland's opinion. It was improbable that any man would emerge from the present ruck of China with sufficient authority to become Emperor. There was no other way but for England and America to make common cause, and to place at Peking an authority capable of establishing order in the provinces.

THE GOLF BALL CONTROVERSY.

The sub-committee of the Royal and Ancient Club which has charge

of the golf ball question is about to invite the leading ball makers to submit to them, for the purpose of official tests, balls of a minimum size of 1.705, no limit being given to weight. In connexion with this announcement, Major Guy Campbell, in the Christmas number of the "Golf Monthly," advocates proceeding on the lines of size rather than of weight, which is of course the policy lying behind the latest move of the subcommittee. Opinion differs sharply as to which is the more dominant factor of the two. There are plenty of golfers who will tell you that when the small 31 ball was in vogue balls of the same weight but of greater size could be driven as far as the smaller ball, and there is little doubt that a 1.705 ball heavily enough weighted would be driven by the Mitchells and the Rays as far as the present limited ball, while the difference in the average man might not be worth speaking about. The ingenuity of the ball manufacturer seems to be unbounded, and whatever the limits imposed in size and weight he may be counted on to turn out a ball correct in formula yet with no loss of driving power. "Even were the floater adopted as the standard ball," said one manufacturer, "it would not take us long to produce a ball which would drive as far as the present day balls."

THE ROAD HOLE AT ST. ANDREWS.

J. H. Taylor, of Mid-Surrey, the five times Open Champion, writing in the "Golf Monthly" Christmas number, calls for an end to methods for making golf easier. He has often come to grief at the famous 17th hole at St. Andrews, but he now declares there is no better 'ole.

He writes:—"I have said many hard, and probably many unjust things about the 17th hole and the Road, but, now that I have finished with Championship contests there, mature reflexions incline me to mellow my acrimony, and allow that my judgement as expressed on many occasions may be considerably warped. I will even allow it to go down in record into history that I consider the 17th hole the best hole in the world. I hope the Road will never be altered in the minutest degree, or an attempt made in any way to lessen its difficulties or mitigate its horrors."

WHICH BALL?

The amateur element in Scottish Association football is a vanishing quantity. It was never very extensive. The position of Queen's Park, our only First Division Soccer team, is parlous in the extreme. It stands at the bottom of the League table. And speculation is rife as to what the club will do if it loses its place, as in all probability it will, among the seniors. Will it accept a place in the Second Division? Will it go over to Rugby? Neither alternative promises well. If the Queen's Park, after its long and honourable career—it is our Premier Soccer club—comes to hopeless grief, it

will be nothing less than a calamity for our national sport.

Soccer has never been considered "class" in Scotland. The Queen's was the only exception. The round ball is neither played nor encouraged in any of our public schools; it has only a slender support in our Universities; and the amateur clubs are few and far between.

Marvels of Antiseptic Healing

Lord Lister and Zam-Buk

WHEN Lord Lister taught the world how to kill disease germs, he revolutionized medical science. His famous "antiseptic" discoveries were carried another important step forward, when, by the introduction of Zam-Buk, the process, in an improved and convenient form, was made available for wounds and sores at home and at work.

Lister's great difficulty was that the chemical agents he employed to kill the germs also damaged healthy tissues. This obstacle has been overcome by Zam-Buk. With a far greater germicidal power of herbal origin, its effect is always mild and soothing, even in obstinate and irritating skin diseases like eczema, itch, ringworm and ulceration.

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Zam-Buk has a threefold curative action. First, it marvellously allays pain and irritation—it is the grandest soothing agent for the skin ever discovered. Secondly, being powerfully antiseptic, it is invaluable as a "first-aid" for cuts, burns, scalds, etc. It kills as well as excludes the germs that cause skin-disease and blood-poison.

Lastly, when the wound, sore or ulcer has been thus medicinally purified, continued dressings of this wonderful Zam-Buk induce the marvellous healing process which ends in the speedy growth of new healthy tissue.

For eczema, ulcers, Delhi sores, cuts, bites, poisoned wounds, piles, sprains, burns, boils, etc., Zam-Buk is unique. Zam-Buk can be had of all dealers in Egypt, India and the Straits. If you have difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England, who will forward address of nearest depot.



SHANGHAI NEWS

EDUCATIONALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Lecture by Prof. Roxby: The Modern Conception of Geography

The first session of the 9th annual meeting of the East China Educational Association was held in Union Church Hall on Monday afternoon. Dr. Francis J. White, President of the Association, called the meeting to order promptly at 2 p.m. The large attendance of both Chinese and Western educators at this opening meeting promises well for the success of the conferences.

After a preliminary business session, the President delivered an address of welcome to the Association and pointed out the important problems that should come up for consideration. A matter of very far reaching importance was then introduced by Rev. E. H. Cressey, Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization. The Committee recommended that the Association employ a permanent secretary who would give full time to the work of the Association.

The plan was adopted and a committee was appointed to bring in nominations for this important post.

The Association is fortunate at this meeting in that the Educational Commission which has been studying the problems of missionary education since September 1921, is sitting in Shanghai at this time and several members of the Commission are on the programme of the Association. Professor P. M. Roxby, of the University of Liverpool, a member of the Commission, delivered the address of the afternoon. His subject was "The Modern Conception of Geography."

GEOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Prof. Roxby pointed out that the modern conception is in reality not what had been held by the great geographers of the past. He quoted Lord Bryce's definition of geography as the point where the natural sciences and the humanities come together, and urged the knowledge of geography as fundamental in solving the great social problems of the modern world. He called attention first to the fact that the study of geography has been made much more scientific by the classification of the climates of the world according to types. As an illustration, the Mediterranean type of climate consisting of rainy winters and dry summers is found in five other localities, namely, California, central Chili, southwest Africa, and southwestern Australia.

He showed in the second place that there are different types of social life and organizations dependent on these climatic conditions. An illustration of this is the pastoral people of the grassy steppes of Asia, people who

domesticated the horse and herbivorous animals and who in their social organization developed remarkable respect for age and strong conservative tendencies. The descent of these nomads on the agricultural peoples of China and Europe has helped to determine the course of history in the past. At present, due to the development of agriculture, there is a reversal of this movement and the nomadic peoples are being pressed back by Chinese in Manchuria and Russians in Turkestan who are taking their grazing lands for agricultural purposes.

A NEW SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

This illustration introduced the speaker's third point, namely that as the modern world has become one society it is urgently necessary that a new social philosophy be worked out to meet the problems which arise from the mingling of the different social types. At the foundation of this new social philosophy lies the study of geography which gives a sympathetic understanding of how people in different parts of the world live, and why they live as they do.

Prof. Roxby's address was listened to with the keenest interest by all present, who saw opened before them possibilities in the study of geography which they had never before conceived of. This address will appear in full in the next issue of the "Educational Review."

After the address came the reception of delegates in the social room. The hostesses at the tea were the ladies of the McTyeire School.

The Need of Encouragement of Schools

The second day's session of the East China Christian Educational Association were held at the Union Church Hall on Tuesday. The afternoon and night were taken up by departmental conferences.

In the morning Prof. E. D. Burton, chairman of the China Educational Commission, delivered a powerful address on the work of his Commission. After explaining the inception of the Commission and the work it had done, Dr. Burton proceeded to give some impressions and opinions on the question of Christian Education in this country. He said that the chief and immediate object of the Christian Church in China should be centred in the development of a Chinese Christian community, which should be sufficiently strong, financially and otherwise, so as to be able to take upon itself the building up and guidance of China as a Christian nation without foreign aid. He then spoke of the educational systems in America and Great Britain, and expressed the opinion that where government schools and private schools were run simultaneously, the result was better than in countries where state education existed alone, as in this case it was apt to become too cut and dried. The private schools in China, which now numbered 27,000, ought, he said, to receive every possible encourage-

ment. The speaker made a few suggestions, which he thought might improve the present educational system: more and better middle schools; more schools for the training of teachers, and a more perfect system of elementary schools.

Dr. Burton concluded by speaking very seriously of the unchristianlike attitude of Christianity in China and said that Christianity must not only enter schools, but should enter also into industry and commerce.

"Scientific Methods of Education" was the theme of an address delivered by Dr. W. F. Russell, of the College of Education of the State University of Iowa, and a member of the China Educational Commission spoke of the tremendously vital period in which we are now living, and said that, as there had been a revolution in the medical world, so there would be in the educational. Dr. Russell spoke of the various methods used to gauge values of systems, with the results, and gave a few examples of the experiment which had already been made in teaching various subjects, such as spelling, reading and mathematics.

Officials Elected for the Coming Year

The concluding sessions of the East China Christian Education Association were held on Wednesday. The meetings were largely given over to reports of committees, discussions of problems presented, and business affairs.

Prof. P. M. Roxby of the University of Liverpool delivered the second of his addresses before the Association. His subject was "The regional survey, its scope and value." He pointed out the relationships between geological structure and the development of industrial and social life. He drew his illustrations from the Downs in southeastern England and showed clearly that from primitive times down to the present the rock formations have had a powerful influence in shaping the development of the region. He called attention to the importance of a study of this phase of geography in China.

The matter of standard tests for measuring the results of English teaching was presented by Mr. E. J. Anderson of Shanghai College. Mr. Anderson has prepared a comprehensive test made up of six parts, each part designed to test some special feature of ability in English.

The Middle School section of the Association has adopted a standard form of budget based on the procedure of the best American schools. The use of this budget will enable middle schools to be run in a much more business like way.

THE NEW OFFICIALS.

The new type of organization for the Association was definitely approved and Rev. E. H. Cressey was elected as the first permanent secretary. A resolution was adopted asking the Northern Baptist Mission to release Mr. Cressey for this work. An advisory committee was appointed to act with the permanent secretary of the Association.

The officers of the Association for the coming year are President, Rev. W. B. Nance of Soochow University; Vice-president Dr. Fong Sec. of the Commercial Press; Secretary, Rev. H. A. McNulty of Soochow Academy; Treasurer, Mr. Dietrich of Nanking University.

An interesting feature of the day's programme was the Teachers College Banquet at the Carlton Café at noon. Dean Wm. Russell of the Iowa State Teachers College, a son of Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College, New York, was present and addressed the group calling attention among other things to the fact that Teachers' College men and women are now scattered all over the world and are making their influence felt in the cause of education. Mr. E. D. Wallace of West China, another distinguished alumnus of Teachers College, spoke on the increasing importance of the part Chinese educators must play in the future developments of Christian education. Seventeen alumni of Teachers College were present at the banquet. A Teachers College Club was organized with Mr. S. G. Brinkley of Soochow University as President.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII

Lecture to Quest Society

Mr. G. R. Loehr delivered a lecture at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday on "The Americanization of Hawaii—an Experiment in Democracy." Mr. A. J. Hughes presided.

Mr. Loehr said that the numbers of Japanese in Hawaii were rapidly increasing to such an extent that 12 years hence, Hawaiian born Americans with Japanese parents would hold the balance of power at the elections.

While being American, Japan still considered them as subjects of the Mikado's Empire and these people were liable to a great many restrictions. If a Japanese forswore his allegiance and should ever return to the land of his fathers he knew that he would be impressed into military service.

The education of the Japanese in Hawaii tended towards Emperor-worship. Buddhism and Shintoism also had their influence over the these people. Their own language was taught in the schools and was for many the only means of securing information and forming public opinion.

Finally there was a great deal of solidarity among the Japanese; they were capable of acting together as was illustrated by the big sugar plantation strike of 1920.

While the N. Y. K. S. Chikugo Maru (Osaka line) was leaving port on Saturday she collided with the C. N. S. Kueilin (coming in), and in doing so overturned a couple of cargo boats which were lying in the vicinity. No serious damage was done and the vessels were able to proceed on their respective journeys.

STAMP COLLECTORS' MEETING

Interesting Talk on the Stamps of Canada and the Way they Recount History

A meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall. Mr. J. A. Smallbones presiding. Mr. J. E. Lemiére (Secretary) Mr. A. Diercking (Exchange Secretary) and Messrs. Theo. Siddall, Lee Fai-tong, J. Mencarini, C. Godfrey, Dr. H. H. Morris, R. E. Scatchard, G. W. Chang and others were present. The meeting was prefaced by an enjoyable discussion of the relative merits and demerits, the antiquity, modernity and, as one gentleman suggested, even the "saturnity" of several stamps. Tea and cakes disposed of and several interesting but controversial stamps relegated to temporary oblivion. Mr. J. A. Smallbones delivered a brief address on the issue of Canadian stamps:

Mr. Smallbones said that the first Canadian stamp was issued as the Province of Canada Stamp—3 cent and 5 cent denominations of 1851 *i.e.*, the Beaver Emblem of Canada and the *Centenaire de Quebec*. The 10d. of 1855 has a portrait of Jacques Cartier who originally sailed from St. Malo with a flotilla of three small ships on October 31, 1534, and arrived at Gaspé Peninsula on May 19, 1535. These three ships are depicted on the 20 cent stamps of the Tercentenary of Quebec's foundation by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. Jacques Cartier is also seen on the 17 cent stamps of 1859, also with de Champlain on the one cent commemorative stamp of 1908.

QUEBEC IN 1700.

This set also depicts de Champlain's house in Quebec where he lived in a humble dwelling with a few of his workmen. The 10 cent stamp shows a view of Quebec in 1700 and from it could be seen how much that city had grown. The seven cent stamp marked the end of French rule in North America and it has on it the portraits of the Marquis de Montcalm and his opponent, General Wolfe, who fell on the heights of Abraham.

On July 1, 1867, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united under the term "Dominion of Canada" and this unity is represented on the three-cent stamp issued on September 15, 1917. The design is a reproduction of Harris E. Plinting's historical painting "Fathers of the Confederation."

"It is," said Mr. Smallbones, "known that one of these Fathers was a stamp collector, and a prominent philatelist of the present day claims that his father is one of those portrayed on the stamp."

THE MAP STAMP.

The "Map Stamp," issued in December, 1898, is one that every British and Dominion Collector should include in his album. "The stamps," continued the speaker, "that bear the portrait of the late Queen Victoria call for little

comment but owing to the great variety of shades there is considerable scope for the specialist. The eight-cent stamp was issued by the Canadian Government on August 1, 1893, and Queen Victoria's head was reversed but for what reason no one knows."

Mr. J. E. Lemiére, reviewed the historical evolution of the Canadian stamp from the day of its inception up to the present day. Stamp albums containing, in the opinion of many, almost priceless treasures were produced.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THIS MONTH

Over a Hundred Cases With Four Fatalities Thus Far

Up to the 20th of this month, street accidents on the records of the Police Traffic Department numbered 120. Motor car casualties take a lead, with 63 cases reported, one person being killed and 34 injured, while 28 others escaped without personal injury. Tram car accidents total 28, including two killed and 13 injured. Both fatalities, and two of the cases of injury, were due to passengers endeavouring to leave cars while they were in motion. There were five accidents, including one fatal case, from the motor truck traffic, and two motor cycle and 30 other minor cases.

The Department is specializing in the instruction of chauffeurs, combining optimism and perseverance in the hope of eventually creating a class of experts whose intelligent handling of a car and appreciation of the rules of the road may leave nothing to be desired—or at least may leave the pedestrian with a fair chance of using the road safely. Here are some of the latest "Safety First" rules to be issued:

Don't follow a tram car too closely.

Their brakes are stronger than yours.

Always give hand-carts, bicycles, and riches plenty of room.

Sound your horn only when necessary.

Keep off the tram lines if you study your tyres.

Remember that motor car lamps are to light your path, not to blind others.

Don't stop your car in the centre of the road.

Don't race your engine.

Don't leave your car with the engine running.

Don't grind your gear.

Be careful to slow down at cross roads.

Turn corners at a slow speed.

Don't use your lamps or a naked light near a petrol tank.

This last admonition appropriately closes the present series, since failure to observe it would cancel the necessity for further instruction.

REV. D. MacGillivray, D.D., honorary treasurer of the Timothy Richard Memorial Fund, gratefully acknowledges the following additional contributions:—Mrs. M. A. Whitewright, Tsinanfu \$10; Shansi Educational Association \$200; H. E. Yen, Governor of Shansi \$300; Gentry and Officials of Shansi \$454.

CHINESE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

New Association to Forward the Movement for Personal and Public Health

An organization which deserves wide-spread support among the Chinese is the new National Health Association of China which was recently organized for the purpose of impressing upon the Chinese people the need of personal and public hygiene and teaching them to put this into practice.

The organization, which is composed entirely of Chinese, was brought into being on November 23 last as the result of an address by Dr. S. M. Woo of the Council on Public Health Association of China. The following have been elected to serve on the Pre-Organization Committee: — Chairman: Mr. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University; Mr. Fong F. Sec, chief English editor of the Commercial Press; Dr. C. Voongping Yui, president of the National Medical Association of China; Mrs. C. T. Chu, a leading Chinese lady resident of Shanghai; and Dr. S. M. Woo.

It is expected that the formal organization will take place in six months' time, the present period being termed the pre-organization period, or the period of preparation. During the first part of this six months, facts concerning the health of China will be collected and visualized; the plans of the organization and work will be gradually elaborated and perfected; and contacts will be made with individuals and organizations. After all this private and public meetings will be held, through the co-operation of local agencies, for the presentation of these facts. This will be done systematically in every important city throughout China. Following these meetings a membership campaign will be conducted and finally the Association will be formally organized.

The object of the Association will be, mainly, to promote and protect public and personal health. All Chinese individuals and organizations in sympathy with these objects are eligible as members, foreigners being elected only as honorary members.

A SUGGESTED PROGRAMME.

Dr. Woo and his associates have drawn up a suggested programme—not of the elaborate and impossible nature usual with Chinese—which includes a health museum, local health demonstrations, research work, health brigades, teaching of hygiene in schools, etc.

In issuing a challenge, the organizers of the organization say:

There are some who will say: "Show us what you can do first. Show us a sign and then we shall give the support." This is unfair, because it is asking for a harvest without having sowed a single seed. Nevertheless, there are signs which cannot but compel every

patriotic Chinese to act. Look around you and see! Behold the overflowing cesspools, the dilapidated houses, the dirty streets and the stinking alleys, cries of orphans, the sobs of widows, the weepings of the aged. Mark, what a proportion of the so-called healthy people are slow, dull, lazy, indifferent, in a word, sickly. Is there any wonder that such a people should lose out in the competition with other nations whose people are full of vigor and vitality? Do you need any more "signs?"

Put on faith and look into the future. What do you see? You will see people gradually awakening to the need of constructive effort in health conservation. You will see health organization multiplying, old cities becoming more sanitary and new cities built according to modern sanitary principles. You will see more rosy, active, happy children; more virile, alert, courageous, optimistic young men; more healthy, graceful charming young women; more poised, powerful, inspiring leaders; more calm, contented, venerable old people.

The Executive Committee of the Council on Health Education saw this vision. Therefore, they gladly donated a sum of over \$5,000 for the start. They did this at a very great sacrifice.

If China is to become a strong and respected nation she must first build up a healthy, strong, virile race of people. The cornerstone of National strength is National Health. Let every lover of China take a part in the laying of this cornerstone.

BURNS NIGHT

The Scottish Concert at the Masonic Hall

In is a long time since there was a Scottish concert in Shanghai, due to circumstances over which the nation had no control, having another matter of prior importance to attend to, but the Shanghai Scottish Co., S.V.C. and St. Andrew's Society, working together, on Wednesday made a very creditable start on a new series. The Masonic Hall was engaged and was more than comfortably filled, so that the promoters may well feel justified in booking a larger place for the next Burns Night event. Lieut. Alistair Campbell presided over the smoking concert, with 2nd Lieut. R. Wood in the vice-chair. An excellent and varied programme was provided.

The toasts were limited to two. The health of His Majesty was first drunk and then the President, Lieut. A. Campbell, gave "The Immortal Memory." His speech was quite a masterpiece, for he worked in Burns, the Great War, Paymaster - Commander Gyles, America and the Haggis until the whole for ingredients would have worsened any Haggis of the Western Isles. A delightful touch was added by the unusual procedure of calling upon Mr. H. G. Simms to reply and the response was as humorous as the address.

The impressiveness of the toast was greatly added to by the fact that the Scots raised their glasses to a fine illuminated painting of the poet, the work of Miss McColl, who did so much in the decorative work at the Caledonian Ball.

WEDDING

Ollerdessen-McLachlan

Mr. H. B. Ollerdessen, the well-known cricketer, was married at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday to Miss Maud McLachlan, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. McLachlan.

The Rev. Father Maumus Félix officiated at the ceremony which was of a quiet nature owing to the death of the Pope. The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. McLachlan, wore a white brocaded silk dress with a court train and carried a sheaf of lilies. The bridesmaids were Misses Vera and Billy Prince were also dressed in white and with fur cuffs and muffs to match trimmed with red berries. Mrs. McLachlan, the bride's mother, in grey, Mr. C. E. Ollerdessen who acted as best man, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. G. L. Wootton, sisters of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Everleigh were among the large gathering at the church.

A reception was afterwards held at the home of the bridegroom, 111 Jessfield Road. The newly married couple will spend their honeymoon at Hankow.

UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY

A Scots Programme

In celebration of the birthday anniversary of Bobbie Burns, the beloved bard of Scotland, a Scots programme was given yesterday afternoon by the Union Church Ladies' Society. The programme, arranged by Mrs. Sharp, was made up of readings by Mrs. J. W. Nicolson and by Mrs. Davey, songs by Mrs. Sharp and a piano solo by Mrs. Watt. Mrs. J. W. Nicolson, who is well known as an impersonator of very excellent talent, charmed her audience by her rendition of "Domestic Mutual Improvement" which was an impersonation of a man and his wife making an exceedingly unsuccessful trial of telling one another their faults; the pathetic "Bairnies cuddle down"; and a second humorous recitation, "Mrs. Laps-tane's Bonnet." Mrs. Sharp sang "O a' the Airts the Wind can Blow" and "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," no better selection could have been made fitting to the day. Tea was served before the programme. Dr. Darroch announced the programme.

Two Armed Robberies

Two armed robberies took place on Thursday, property to the value of \$1,900 being stolen. Five men armed with knives and one with a pistol made off with \$400 from a house in Harbin Road, and another gang entered a house in Miller Road where several shots were fired and money and goods to the value of \$1,500 stolen.

Earlier in the evening the theft of jewellery worth \$400 took place at 130 North Szechuen Road, a foreign residence.

A CIRCULATION ADMISSION

How to Obtain a Circulation Statement on a Ten Weeks' Basis

INTERESTING FIGURES FOR ADVERTISERS

In May last we published the first audited circulation statement made in the Far East, stating that our paid circulation for the previous month averaged 4,092 daily, and that it was the highest in the Far East. Since that date it has increased, the average daily circulation for the year being higher than that published in May last. No other newspaper questioned the statement or published a similar one.

In November last the "China Press" published an advertisement of which the following are the essential parts:

THIS BEAUTIFUL BRAND NEW WILLYS- KNIGHT AUTO!

Some "China Press" subscriber is going to be presented with a latest model Willys-Knight motor car, value Tls. 3,350. Are you in line?

Anyone subscribing to "The China Press" for a period of two and a half months at the usual rate, \$5, will be given a numbered receipt. One of those numbers is going to win the car.

Subscriptions may be either new ones or extensions, and may be for any period, but a receipt is issued for each two and a half, or three, month period.

The Secretary of the Race Club, who, with Mr. C. R. Burkill, superintended the lottery, states that more than 4,000 chances were taken, at \$5 each, for the "China Press" and "Evening Star" motor-cars. It will be apparent, therefore, why we give all publicity possible to the following statement of "China Press" circulation for December last—a circulation largely based on the sale of tickets for the chance of winning a motor-car. In other words a circulation based on a ten weeks' subscription list. The following is the statement:

THE CHINA PRESS v. OTHER MORNING PAPERS.

THE EVENING STAR v. OTHER EVENING PAPERS.

Last year, in the merry month of May, our principal morning contemporary published a statement to the effect that "no other foreign newspaper in Asia, east of India, can approach our circulation." To this statement was appended a chartered accountant's certificate to the effect that the daily average of paid gross circulation was 4,208.

Warm-hearted journalists as we are, such a statement brought us both surprise and delight—surprise, because we had not thought it possible; delight because among members of the Fourth Estate any measure of success attained by fellow-workers causes joy to bubble forth. "The China Press" have always claimed that they possess the largest circulation of any foreign newspaper in the Far East and we were pained, therefore, to have doubt cast upon

our word. We decided, nevertheless, that as our word ought to be believed, in view of our established reputation for truthfulness, to take no active steps at the moment. However, in view of the scepticism that still prevails in certain quarters regarding our claim to possess the largest circulation, owing to the statement made by our contemporary aforesaid, we at length came to a decision that, in justice to our advertisers and the public in general, we would request a leading firm of chartered accountants to audit the books and records of "The China Press" and also those of "The Evening Star."

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION—MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1921.

The China Press:	Daily Average		
	Daily	Sunday	Combined
Paid Circulation	4,852	5,758	4,992
Correspondents, Exchange, Vouchers, etc., paid free	277	279	277
Gross paid circulation	5,129	6,037	5,269

The Evening Star:
Paid Circulation—Daily Average 1,578
Correspondents, Exchange, Vouchers, etc., paid free—
Daily Average 112

Gross paid circulation,
Daily Average 1,691

Aggregate—Net Paid Circulations:
"The China Press" 4,992
"The Evening Star" 1,578
Total 6,570

We have examined the books and records of "The China Press" and "The Evening Star" to verify the above statement and have found it correct in accordance therewith.

(sgd.) Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
Chartered Accountants.
Shanghai, Jan 19, 1922.

The influence on the above figures of the motor-car raffle will hardly escape readers, who may also be curious to ask why this audited statement was not published last May in answer to our audited figures.

If the combined circulation of the "China Press" and "Evening Star" is now 6,570 after the sale of 4,000 ten-week subscriptions (or motor raffle chances) what was that circulation before the motor show?

The inference as to the veracity of the "China Press" claim to have the largest circulation last May, which led to our publishing our own circulation, appears to have been fully justified.

No Income Tax Relief for U.S. Merchants in China

Washington, Dec. 16.

The China Trade Bill was passed by the Senate late to-day with provisions incorporated by the House of Representatives for granting tax exemption privileges to American corporations doing business in China struck out. The Bill in general provides for the organization under Federal charter of American Congress for

OBITUARY

Mrs. Endicott

A very old and esteemed resident of Shanghai passed away on Sunday in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Endicott, wife of the late Mr. R. R. Endicott, of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, at the advanced age of 70 years. Mrs. Endicott came to Shanghai 46 years ago, and was here married to Mr. Rogerson, of the Shanghai Gas Company. There were two daughters of the marriage, one the late Mrs. G. D. Coutts, and the other the wife of Mr. Macdonald, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Mrs. Endicott's second marriage took place in 1884, and there is a surviving daughter of the marriage, Mrs. C. C. Williams, of Peking. With so many years' residence in Shanghai, Mrs. Endicott was naturally very well known, and was extremely well liked, being a lady of fine personality and of very generous disposition. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Duncan Mackintosh

We very much regret to record the death of Mr. Duncan Mackintosh, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Engineering Department, who passed away at the General Hospital on Tuesday. The cause of death was typhoid fever, an attack of which shortly after his return from a journey in the north, necessitated his removal to hospital some three weeks ago. Mr. Mackintosh, who was only in his 38th year, was very well known, and particularly so in the newspaper and printing world in China. He came out about seven years ago to take charge of Messrs. Jardine's linotype department, and in this capacity superintended the erection of machines in practically every foreign printing office on the coast. He was lately to have gone home on leave, to return as the special representative in China of the Linotype Company, but the illness which has unfortunately proved fatal intervened. It was only eighteen months ago that Mr. Mackintosh was married in Shanghai to Miss May Robertson, of Inverness—which is also the deceased's native place—and deep sympathy will be felt for her by a large circle of friends. A man of quiet, genial disposition, Mr. Mackintosh was greatly esteemed by his friends and business acquaintance, and his loss will be keenly felt, particularly by members of Lodge Saltoun, and by his friends on the bowling green.

EIGHT Chinese prisoners are reported by the Chinese press to have died in hospital after being taken there by the native authorities. The men are said to have been in the same cell.

business in China. The measure now goes to conference with the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

THE WAGNER CONCERT

A Memorable Afternoon with the Municipal Orchestra

Sunday afternoon's concert at the Town Hall was one that will long be remembered. As it was, perhaps, the most ambitious that has ever been attempted, not even excepting the memorable three historical concerts given by the Tsingtao orchestra a winter or two before the war, so it may safely be called the finest ever heard in the Far East. As a matter of opinion one might differ from Maestro Paci over some of his readings: for instance, the fire music in *Valkyrie* is taken faster by some conductors and others might say that he over-emphasized the heaviness of the three-four part in the forging of the sword. But to this he would reply, no doubt, that he specially wished to emphasize the contrast between the laborious beginning of Siegfried's work and the joyousness of nearing completion. And this brings one to the main point, that the effects which Maestro Paci wants to get those he does get. The whole programme bore witness to exquisite care in rehearsal, and showed perfect finish in rendering.

It was most satisfactory to see that every seat in the hall was filled. It proved, once again, that, for all that may be said to the contrary, Shanghai does know "a good thing" when it is offered, and it was a tribute to the Maestro and his orchestra which they richly deserved. Even thus it is open to question whether we realize how remarkable a thing it is that here, in China, we can possess an orchestra that can give us concerts not unworthy of any capital city of Europe. The old pre-war Tsingtao orchestra had a deservedly high reputation, but it cannot compare with what the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra is to-day. Not only are the latter's musicians superior as such, but they are, of course, intellectually and culturally of a higher grade. The orchestra is noteworthy for the beautiful evenness of its tone. The improvement in the brass wind deserves special mention: it has gained in body and richness, without ever overpowering the strings (as is too often the habit of brass even in the best regulated orchestras), while the strings have grown wonderfully in volume and ensemble.

Mme. Tchekaskaya's singing was a very great feature. A good deal has been said about her from time to time in this paper, but we have certainly never heard a better soprano in the Far East. Once or twice in Brunnhilde's Farewell she seemed to be straining a little, but if she was feeling tired, after having very kindly given an encore of the tremendous "Ho-jo-to-ho," which she sang superbly, it would not be surprising. She has, by nature, a beautiful voice, and has added a splendid training. Her voice production is easy and ringing, and she is wonderfully true, however difficult a phrase—and those

of the Ho-jo-to-ho are excruciatingly difficult. With all this, she brings to bear upon her work a most sympathetic personality and a vivid sense of just the right amount of passion to infuse.

Of the orchestral work we liked best the "Forging of the Sword," which was most dramatic and thrilling, and Siegfried's Death and Funeral March. It was observable that Maestro Paci managed to keep the latter to strict slow march time throughout, notwithstanding the complicated nature of some of the motifs that have to be brought in. Too often one has heard the time go all to pieces in these passages. The prelude to *Tristan* was also a most beautiful and inspiring piece of work. That word "inspiring" applies to the whole programme.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

Pleasant Afternoon Amid Mrs. Ayscough's Art Collection

A number of the members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club were entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. F. Ayscough on Saturday afternoon and were given the opportunity of examining many Chinese art objects and paintings.

As this was the second visit of the Department to Mrs. Ayscough's home, many of the ancient porcelains, celadon ware, coloured glass and miscellaneous curios have been described before. New objects of unusual interest were two large Ming cabinets of lacquer with gold lacquer work on the doors and sides illustrative of landscape scenes. The work of the artist was especially good and gave the cabinet the value of ancient paintings. Silver had been used to produce cloud effects and distant mountain peaks. The sides of the cabinets were decorated with the Flowers of Spring in one case and of Summer in the other, which suggested that they might have been of a set of four originally representing the four seasons.

Another new acquisition was a rich yellow velvet scroll bearing the longevity character in gold. This was very old but had retained the rich tones of the Imperial yellow and was perhaps, one of the scrolls which were used by the populace for purposes of worship on the Emperor's birthday in lieu of a pilgrimage to the Court. On a table beneath this scroll, a collection of blue and white porcelain was arranged. Some of this belonged to Mrs. George Wilson, in particular a round plate which was decorated with an illustration of the "carp turning into a dragon."

THE COLOURED GLASS.

A collection of coloured glass was arranged by a western window so that the sun was shining on it and through it making a most attractive display. A pink piece formed the background for bats carved in green. A rich wine coloured bowl, an amber plate, two brilliantly blue

THE CHEFOO SCHOOLS

Reunion in Shanghai

Last Friday the hall of the China Inland Mission was the scene of a most enjoyable reunion between Old Girls and Boys of the Schools at Chefoo and several members of the staffs who happen to be in Shanghai just now. Prominent amongst the latter were Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, the honoured Principal and his wife for the last 30 years, of the Boys' School. There was something pathetic in the gathering, despite the festivities, for it was realized that, owing to continued ill health, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are being compelled for a time to relinquish the responsibilities they have carried out with such efficiency and success. The Hon. Sec. of the Shanghai Branch of the Chefoo Schools Association, Mr. F. Parry, ably expressed the feelings of all present in the circumstances.

The guests arrived soon after 8.30 p.m. and were received into the tastefully decorated hall by Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy. Thereafter an interesting and enjoyable programme followed. A statement was made by Mr. Taylor regarding the memorial hall fund, showing that there was a sum of \$6,700 in hand, whereas at least \$8,000 was required.

Following the statement about the Hall Fund Mr. McCarthy called the roll after which all remained standing while he read the names of the 34 boys who had made the supreme sacrifice.

The election of the new committee to serve for the current year placed the duties of the local branch of the Association on Mrs. J. Douglas, Miss Cameron, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. F. Parry, and Mr. K. Evans.

vases, which were extremely thick and heavy, a creamy white vase, were various objects in the collection. Some of the coloured glass was the property of Mrs. Ronald MacLeod.

Jade carvings were shown upon a table at the side and on another was a collection of stone carvings. Among the latter was a new piece—a stone about seven inches high and leaning at the top in the semblance of a mountain peak.

Those who saw Mrs. Ayscough's collection before well remembered the fine porcelains which were exhibited, with the large *sang de boeuf* vase in the centre of the table. There was the piece of Ming celadon which had been glazed twice, the decoration being of the Kang Hsi period. There was a deep plate of the wonderful iron rust colour and many others.

A Yang Chang piece of *famille rose* occupied a place by itself near the door. This was a large bowl-like vase with figures in delicate colours over a white background.

It was pointed out that in order to be classified as *famille rose* a piece must necessarily contain some of the colouring of oxide of gold. It was to be seen on this piece in the skirts of the Chinese ladies pictured around the base.

FRENCH A. D. C.

"L'Enfant du Miracle" at the Cercle Sportif.

With not a vacant seat in the ball room of the Cercle Sportif Français, "L'Enfant du Miracle," produced on Saturday night by the French A.D.C., had a warm reception. The theme must have been refreshingly new to all British members of the audience, and provided three very fine "acting" parts. It was played rapidly and, unlike some examples of its English counterpart, the farcical comedy, compelled one's attention through three lengthy acts.

Elise is the widow of M. Moulurey who died shortly before the action commences. By a will made before the marriage Moulurey had bequeathed his entire fortune to his native commune of Guery. Under an article of the Code Civile, in such circumstances should a child be born of the union within 300 days of the husband's decease the estate must go to the widow. Elise is very much upset with the news when told what frail chances she has of being enriched. Croche, an architect, who thinks the lady is a great fortune, has expended much money on her behalf, hoping to reap a rich harvest in *pourboires*. Should she be excluded from the will he would be a ruined man. He must divert the succession to the widow. She is anxious to have the money, but too honest to be a party to any stratagem. Croche exerts every interest to secure the succession in her favour, but without much success as Madame is always prettily petulant over the whole matter, and cannot be made to co-operate very readily.

What is to be done? After many trying situations and entanglements, Croche tries to pair her off with Durieux, for whom she appears to be fond. He is a perfect torrent of amateness as portrayed by M. Lesueur. She has formerly flouted him, cajoled him again and again, until he is driven from France in despair, so she thinks, although in going he had with him none other than Elise's former delicious and impertinent *femme de chambre*. It transpires that he had not actually embarked for New York and is brought back to the troubled atmosphere of the Moulurey ménage. His *affaire* is found out just before the arrival of a richly comic character, the secretary of the mirie of Guery, who, under the before-mentioned article of the Code Civile, is deputed to keep the widow under observation for a certain period at the expense of the first legatees.

From now onwards the pace became fast and furious and more than a little difficult to follow for those endowed with under the average working knowledge of the language of the play. In Act III things get squared up with beautiful precision. A second will in favour of Elise is found, after another tragic discovery, *viz.*, that owing to nearness of blood between Durieux's parents and relations of

Elise there never could have been any children of the second marriage.

It is often said that acting is the special prerogative French. The old axiom was certainly borne out by every member of the cast, from Mme. Beudin's perfect study of very logical French femininity as the Veuve Moulurey to the smallest part, that of the messenger of the milliner Pauline Sœurs, in semi-military uniform, appropriately gigantic and monumentally stolid. M. Le Bris as Croche had the most to do. He was one of those incorrigible remonstrators with women, and his continual harangues with Elise were a perfect avalanche of words. As Berthe Paradeux, the friend of Elise, Mme. Madier was a wonderful characterization of the Frenchwoman's resolute separation of head from heart, and appeared in creations quite beyond the pale of Poiret, while Mme. Arnaud Coste who made her début was surely the most alluring French maid seen on the Shanghai stage. She was splendidly vivacious and gives promise of a brilliant future. All the other parts were capably filled and the piece was well mounted, the scenery in the second act depicting the interior of Mme. Moulurey's house being particularly effective.

Mr. Smolensky's Dramatic Co.

Although Saturday night's performance of "The Ascendancy of Ignorance" at the Lyceum Theatre was in the nature of a benefit performance, a percentage of the proceeds being devoted to the Famine Relief Committee, it received a somewhat cold reception, the house being practically empty.

Played in Russian the piece is certainly chilling to English susceptibilities. Tolstoy, the socialist and philanthropist, almost sinks the dramatist. He revels in presenting a harrowing picture of the terrible, depraved ways of the unfortunate peasantry of the old régime. He lays bare and unashamed the graceless meanness of their lives, and the picture is somewhat morbid—at least when one is ignorant of the language of the players. But were the play given in English like his other works, it would assuredly become beautifully morbid and its disquieting, sorrowful theme could be appreciated to the full.

An elderly wealthy peasant, married for the second time to Anisia, a young and pretty woman, is poisoned by her paramour at the instance of his mother in order that he may marry a step higher in the social scale. The son is a depraved, drunken individual and after tiring of Anisia falls in love with one of her more beautiful step-daughters. By her he has a child, whom he kills and buries—a second terrible crime which is also done at his mother's instigation. He is now driven to despair. That Sibylline creature his mother is about to pair off the second step-daughter with a bridegroom of her own choosing, and

CHINESE CIVILIZATION

Some Early History

Two interesting papers, descriptive of ancient Chinese civilization, were read at a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club last Friday afternoon. One, read by Mrs. R. P. Roberts, described the civilization of the Shang dynasty, the history of which is legendary. There was much luxury in living and in dress. Ancestor worship was a part of the religion of the period, sacrifices were made to spirits, and the marriage-maker "arranged marriages before the ice melted and consummated them at the blossom-time of the peach trees."

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

Mrs. H. S. Dickerson's paper discussed "The forces which led to Feudalism and its continuation in the Chou dynasty." At the beginning of legendary history, rulers, who were really tribal chieftains, were over the people. A simple system of government was soon developed in which the beginnings of a "feudal system" were noted. Chieftains returning from successful wars were given authority to rule over portions of the kingdom and a portion of produce was required from them for taxes. The system as developed by various rulers gradually became more complex. Evils crept in during the reign of Wu, in the first part of the Chou dynasty. Large principalities were bestowed upon feudal lords and upon the relations of the rulers in the hope that their loyalty might be gained. The outcome, however, was quite different. Seventy-one governments were developed which soon became independent and waged war upon one another.

Fire in Yangtszepoo

British bluejackets assisted in quelling a fire which broke out on Monday night at one of the temple warehouse of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works in Yangtszepoo. When the rear portion of one of the sheds was found to be ablaze the staff at the works immediately laid on a line of hose and a few minutes later the bluejackets arrived upon the scene, followed by the Yangtszepoo and Central divisions of the Fire Brigade. The end portion of one shed was gutted, and the temples destroyed by the flames.

when Nikita is asked at a feast to give the girl his blessing he breaks down, confesses, and implores forgiveness for all his sins. All very shameless, but on the whole brilliantly acted. Mme. Terskaya was good as the young wife, and Mr. Smolensky as the father of the young workman was a perfect portrayal of an old peasant type who feared God, and continually exhorted his son to lead a better life.

A KINGDOM WITHOUT A KING

Exciting Times in Hungary: Four Cornered Struggle for Throne: English Prince Suggested

The interesting state of affairs in Hungary has not been made very apparent to those residing in the Far East, for the news agencies have been strangely silent on the subject. Yet from what is to be gleaned from travellers who have recently been in that country, Hungary is passing through an exciting time, of which the last ill-fated adventure of the former Emperor Karl was but one episode. Dr. Frederic Reisz, who in addition to the practice of medicine, is a correspondent of the "Pester Lloyd" in an interview with a representative of this paper on Monday continued the story of doing in Hungary from the time that Karl was placed on a British cruiser, taken down the Danube through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles and on to Madeira where he is now interned out of harm's way.

Karl's plan was a bold one, but he was encouraged in his undertaking by the knowledge that he was supported by a very fair number of his old troops, so that when he appeared within an hour of Budapest victory was practically within his grasp.

Indeed it would have been but for Admiral Horthy, who marched out at the head of his forces and after a battle lasting between two and three days defeated Karl, who was taken prisoner and handed into the custody of British military officers until the Supreme Council directed that he should be interned.

A NATURAL DESIRE.

Karl's desire to regain this throne was perfectly natural, when it is remembered that the Hungarians are monarchistically inclined. In fact the country at the present time is aptly described by Dr. Reisz as "a kingdom without a king" and with quite a respectable number of possible candidates. Besides the strong party which supports Karl, there is another, by no means influential, which favours the extension of an invitation to a British prince to occupy the Hungarian throne. This party, drawn from amongst the aristocracy of the country would like to see a member of the British Royal family on the throne, though it is more than likely that any attempt to bring such a scheme to fruition would arouse the opposition of both France and Italy. Another party would solve the situation by asking a Belgian Prince to occupy the throne, but they are not numerically strong.

THE KING-MAKER.

And lastly there is Admiral Horthy. He, undoubtedly, is a man to be reckoned with. Already he is, *de facto*, the reigning influence in Hungary. He maintains a regal style and ceremonial in one of the imperial palaces and apparently desires to strengthen his grasp on

power by a marriage between his daughter and the son of Archduke Joseph, thus effecting an alliance with the old Royal house. The two young people would be King and Queen, and Admiral Horthy as Regent would remain firmly in the position which, by his opportune intervention in the struggle between the Bolsheviks and the Rumanians, he secured.

Admiral Horthy is not considered by Dr. Reisz to be a remarkably clever man, though he is undoubtedly surrounded by a clever and influential *entourage*. He is, despite the fact that his policy savours of the opportunist, a man of strong character and fully capable of maintaining the military dictatorship which he has established.

NO ROOM FOR REPUBLICS.

The position, therefore, does not augur well for the peace of Hungary so long as the occupancy of the throne is left undecided.

The Republican Party does not seem latterly to have made much headway, and though it was flourishing a short while ago the suppressive action of Admiral Horthy with regard to it has had the result of practically stopping all its propaganda, so that to all intents and purposes the issue is not one of republic *versus* monarchy but merely as to who is to be king.

MANNERS AMONG THIEVES

Delicate Behaviour of the Gentle man Who Stole Mr. Swann's Hat

Thieves in Shanghai are developing quaint and almost lovable idiosyncracies. The gentleman who is alleged to have paid a surreptitious call on Mr. Lowder accepted an invitation to call again, and, unlike quite a lot of people with social engagements, actually turned up. Further he put his host to no inconvenience, for though the hour of his call was late he was thoughtful enough to enjoy himself without disturbing anyone, while the things he took away were a delicate compliment to Mr. Lowder's tastes. In all respects he seems to have been a very perfect gentleman.

Now, another member of the new school has come to the fore, in the person of the Chinese who called on Mr. R. N. Swann, of Messrs. Beck and Swann, in the semblance of a gentleman following the honourable calling of a chit coolie, and, as his need was dire, purloined Mr. Swann's hat. Not with the desire of permanently depriving him of ownership, but to enable him to raise sufficient money to tide him over the New Year. There is a delicacy about the whole matter that is positively charming. Had he asked Mr. Swann for a small loan, the chances are that being a stranger he would have put Mr. Swann in the uncomfortable position of having to refuse him. So, being a man of some gentility, he refrained from the obvious, but coarser method. No real gentleman

gives pain if it is at all possible to avoid it.

THE BREATH OF SUSPICION.

The abstraction of the hat from Mr. Swann's premises was only a temporary matter, for in the evening, the owner of the missing headpiece received a postal packet containing a pawn ticket showing that the sum of \$1.62 had been raised on the missing article.

Mr. Swann seems to have been as little inconvenienced as might be, but it is sad to relate that, with all the precautions taken against it by the thief, hard and suspicious thoughts were directed against two or three perfectly innocent and well-meaning gentlemen. A Club member was thought to have taken it as a joke. An unfortunate bullion broker, who only a few days before had been complaining of the business depression, was at one time believed to have adopted this means to secure money to help him in these trying times, but the appearance of a Chinese pawn ticket, and the broker's own vehement denials cleared him in the eyes of the unfortunate loser of the hat.

TAKING MANNERS.

So, no matter how well-intentioned the purloiner might have been, he did cause a little pain, but the attempt to obviate distress marks him as a real gentleman, a thoughtful and kind person, one who in happier circumstances might have done much to assist the world in general to think along right lines to a proper refinement of conduct.

It is a pity he is not known. Such a man deserves the best the community can give him, and a holiday at the municipal boarding house is the least that should be done for him. In the meantime any others among our readers who happen to be possessed of stylish headgear would do well to keep an eye on it, for the gentleman's manners are apparently not the only taking thing about him.

PEACE MEMORIAL

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Secretary and General Commissioner to the Municipal Council informs us that the following award has been made by the Trustees on the results of the recent Hongkong Matriculation Examination:—

Electrical Engineering, Samuel Green (Public School for Boys, Shanghai).

Practical Farming and/or Horticulture, no award.

Last Friday's casualty list of Chinese "exchange" speculators numbered two unfortunates. One was an employee who played too freely with his master's money and attempted to close the transaction with a pocket knife, and the second a wealthy rice merchant now on the verge of bankruptcy through personal speculation and embezzlement by employees. Reports of this character are now a daily feature in the Chinese press.

FUSAN ROAD DISPUTE SETTLED

Request Made to Municipal Council to Make the Road: The Result of a Misunderstanding.

We are indebted to Mr. Chun Bing-him, compradore of Messrs. A. W. Burkill & Sons, for copies of the following correspondence exchanged between himself and others and the Shanghai Municipal Council in connexion with the proposed construction of Fusan Road as a municipal road.

It appears that some time ago, a Cantonese gentleman named Pan, approached the Municipal Council, through his agents, with a view to having the road constructed as a municipal road.

When this became known to the Chinese public a general protest was registered through the Chinese press, with the result that Mr. Chun and his associates, feeling that the friendship which has always existed between the Council and the Chinese residents would be endangered, have taken the step they did.

The letters are as follow:—

(TRANSLATION).

Dear Sir,—With reference to the matter of Mr. Pan instructing Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas to address the Municipal Council requesting them to construct a road at the Hsin Min Road, (Fusan Road) Loi On Lee, it first arose through a misconception and was never ratified by all the joint owners of the land.

We would pray that the Municipal Council will comply with public sentiments and return the land for the road to the owners, to be made a private road. Will you kindly let us know the amount expended by the Council in connexion with the road that it may be refunded in full.

It is requested that you will remove the boundary stones put up by the Council in order to avoid dispute and emphasize friendship between the Council and the Chinese people.

We have to request that you would for expedient compromise permit Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas' letter to be cancelled. It is earnestly hoped that you will comply with our request in the interest of the public.

With usual compliments, etc.,

(Sd.) Chun Bing-him and others.

Shanghai, Jan. 1.

Council Room,
Shanghai, Jan. 14.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to reply to your letter of January 1, on the subject of the construction by the Council of a road through your property, northwards from Range Road in extension of Fusan Road.

In view of your statement that the request to the Council to construct this road as a Municipal road was made under a misunderstanding, and that you desire to retain it as a private road, the Council consents to cancel the agreement made by you for surrender of the requisite road land, subject, however, to the stipulation that the road shall remain a private one, and that its connexion with Range Road and the connexion of the sewer with the Municipal sewer system, shall only be permitted to continue so long as no other sewer or road connexion is made therewith.

As requested by you, a statement of the amount due from you in respect of

the making up of the road, etc., will be forwarded to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) N. O. Liddell,

Sec. & Com. General.

Messrs. Chun Bing-him and others.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

Scheme for Reflotation out of the Boxer Indemnity

Paris, Jan. 17.

The matter of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is soon to come up again before Parliament.

According to the "*Petit Parisien*," the refloating scheme provides for the apportionment of Frs. 320,000,000, out of nearly Frs. 400,000,000 owing on the score of the Boxer Indemnity, to depositors, the small depositors being paid fully in cash and the large depositors receiving payment half in cash and half in shares of the new institution which is to replace the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

The balance of the sum owing under the Boxer indemnity, mentioned above, is to be used in redeeming those notes of the Banque which are still outstanding. Further measures, the newspaper says, are to be resorted to should the above amounts prove insufficient.—Reuter.

NEW BILL TO SAVE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, Jan. 22.

The "*Journal*" declares that in agreement with the Government, M. Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, will introduce at the beginning of next week a measure for saving the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which will be practically the same as that introduced by the previous Cabinet.—Reuter.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, Jan. 23.

Replying to numerous inquiries with regard to Chinese finances in connexion with the Bank Industrielle de Chine, M. Lasteyrie, the Minister of Finance stated that the Chinese Government up to present had opposed the repayment of the six per cent. bonds of 1913 despite the frequent intervention of the French Government.

Fresh steps, he added, were being taken in this connexion. There is no question of a Chinese loan in France being prepared.—Reuter.

NO RECOMMENDATIONS YET.

Paris, Jan. 25.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the scheme for the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and decided not to make any recommendations until M. Poincaré and the Minister of Finance had stated their views.—Reuter.

GERMAN interests in Harbin have petitioned their government to establish a consulate there to look after German trade there.

JUDGE LOBINGIER HONOURED

Succeeds Dr. John R. Hykes as Masonic Head in China

His Honour Charles Sumner Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, has tendered his resignation as Legate of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasons for the Jurisdiction of the Philippines to accept an election by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S. a like position as Legate of the Bodies in the Jurisdiction of China under the Governing Grand Lodge. He succeeds the late Dr. John Reside Hykes in this position.

This announcement was received by the Shanghai and Peking Masonic Bodies within the last few days and was received with great pleasure by all concerned.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

No Foreigners Need Apply

"No foreigners wanted in connexion with the Good Roads Movement of China" is the suggestion laid down by Mr. Wang Tien-hsi, a member, in a letter addressed to Dr. C. T. Wang, head of the movement.

The letter is an interesting and amusing little document and evidently is written by one whose patriotism is greater than his common sense. It says:—

"It is a pleasure to see the good results attained as a result of the membership campaign, and we should see great things result from it. Our hopes for the Good Roads Movement of China are indescribable.

"When the proposal to form a movement such as ours was made, foreigners approved of the scheme. As a result of the membership campaign, many foreigners joined. Now it has been suggested that the membership fees be transferred to members' accounts as shares. Foreign members will then be shareholders. Other foreigners will take the opportunity, buy shares and enjoy privileges as shareholders. This should not be allowed.

"There are among the Chinese surveyors and engineers who can do work which is equal to that of foreigners. So why should privileges be granted to them? If the Good Roads Movement is placed under international control it will be in a similar position to the Kiaochow Railway. That being the case, how can it be saved?

"It is my hope, therefore, that only Chinese will be permitted to participate in the movement so that China's national rights may be preserved. Do not, above all things, open the door for the robbers to enter."

THE Lunghua Arsenal will celebrate the Chinese New Year by having a 12 days' rest.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND

	\$	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	1,416	125
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Total	£13	3,736 590

OF INTEREST TO TRAVELLERS

Vaccination Obligatory on all Journeying to the U. S.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consul-General, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, from the Department of State under date of January 16:—

It is requested by the Public Health Service that you refuse to grant Bills of Health to vessels clearing for the United States unless the crews and the passengers who are destined for United States ports have been vaccinated.

In accordance with the foregoing instruction, it will be necessary for all members of the crews and passengers who are destined for the United States to produce satisfactory evidence of vaccination before a Bill of Health will be issued to the vessel. It is suggested that a doctor's certificate in regard to vaccination is the only evidence that is satisfactory, except being vaccinated by the Health Officer at the time the ship is about to sail.

CORRESPONDENCE

ANTI-CANTON PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Eugene Chen seems to think that one cannot write politics without being a paid propagandist of some politician. It may shock him, therefore, to learn that I am not in the pay of Wu Pei-fu, or any political party. Even in this mercenary world it is still possible to write to a newspaper as a disinterested observer.

I am obliged to your anonymous Chinese correspondent for pointing out Mr. Chen's misrepresentations. As regards the alleged "calculated attack on President Sun Yat-sen in the interests of Wu Pei-fu," I wish to say that if Sun Yat-sen wants to gain notoriety by calling himself the President of China, he must be prepared to face some criticism in the public press, but Mr. Chen may be assured that as an individual I have little interest in his President.

The interests of his patron would be better served if Mr. Chen would state categorically whether Tang Chi-yao was actually with Sun Wen at Kueilin at the time of his writing, namely, January 12; and whether also the being together with him argued continued faith on the part of Tang Chi-yao in "President" Sun.

A certain class of lawyers is said to be in the practice of abusing their opponents whenever they fail to win a case for their clients. In referring to your editorial note, Mr. Chen would seem to have a tendency to follow that practice.

I am, etc.,

FEI CHIA-LU.

Peking, Jan. 18, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A much-vexed soul tells us to suffer fools gladly. Let me then ignore your Mr. Chia Fei-lu's servile copying of your own chaste style and finish with the little creature by guiding his eyes to the italicized word in this sentence in my letter dated January 12:—

"... Tang Chi-yao is a member of President Sun's General Staff and is now with the President at Kueilin."

I am, etc.,

EUGENE CHEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

THE CHINESE MIND.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Really I think it is time that the topic of the day turned back to the invention of the Bagpipes. (I forget if Mr. Chen mentioned that China laid a prior claim to the Erin Isle about the inventing of these Pipes of Pan). It seems that China's claims to civilization are based on "the Age of the Caesars, Pink Pills for Pale People, the liver of a worthy

seaman, and the Solar system of a Southern City, whose stars are threatening to shoot from their orbits." Well, good people of Shanghai, let us return to digging up of the Bund Gardens and let Mr. Chen remember a few words of the Bard of Avon (I will not be outclassed in quotations) "or to take arms against a sea of troubles."

I am, etc.,

MERE FOREIGNER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems to me, whom am merely a student of Chinese matters, that a number of your correspondents who have been so free and easy in their criticisms of the Chinese government and the Chinese people, etc., have either overlooked or are really ignorant of a few essential facts to be borne in mind when speaking of this extraordinary nation, viz:—

1. The Chinese Empire is larger than the entire continent of Europe. Manchuria alone is three times the size of the British Isles. Szechuan, the largest of the 18 provinces, is roughly about the same size as France, while Chékiang, the smallest, is rather larger than Ireland.
2. The population of 400 odd millions probably comprises as heterogeneous a collection of diverse communities as is to be found in the whole of Europe.
3. The average Chinese toils from 12 to 14 hours a day, and 360 days in the year.

Until some wonderful social movement takes place in the nation which will allow the average citizen a certain amount of leisure time to read up and think and learn to act for himself, and not be a mere working ant in the colony, earning next to nothing, so long will China with its glorious past remain a complex problem *vis-à-vis* of modern civilization, and be the butt of cheap gibes.

As it is becoming the fashion to quote Shakespeare, these lines may not be amiss:

The world's large tongue,
Proclaims you for a man replete with
mocks;

Full of comparison and wounding flouts;
Which you on all estates will execute,
That be within the mercy of your wit.

I am, etc.,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1922.

VACCINATION—A QUERY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the interesting report on the Health Department, published in the "Municipal Gazette" just issued, Dr. Davis states that "Vaccination and re-vaccination duly and efficiently performed are the primary essential methods of prevention of smallpox."

Recently, a correspondent in a local journal affirmed that vaccination is not "efficiently performed" if the subject does not develop

cowpox—if it does not "take."

Some years, I was vaccinated yearly at the beginning of the smallpox season, without, however, developing evidence of the act. In the general interest, it would be instructive if a definition of the words "efficiently performed" were given.

I am, etc.,

J. W. H. J.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

SHARKS IN THE STRAITS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Not Under Control," in your to-day's issue, appears to be drawing a comparison between Sea Sharks and some "fish" of similar nature living on land.

Every Griffin, especially he who arrived in Shanghai since 1919, will be able to tell a similar story in which "N. U. C." should find consolation.

My experience, related on the 18th. instant, occurred between 4 and 5 p.m., i.e., long before evening cocktail time.

I am, etc.,

D. KEMP.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

THE CHAUFFEUR'S FINE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would kindly publish this protest against "justice" as distributed at the International Mixed Court.

On the afternoon of the 19th the chauffeur of Car No. 983 was fined \$25—under a charge of disobeying the Police Regulations. His offence was as stated in my letter to the Assessors which doubtless the dignity of the Court would not permit them to read but a copy of which was in the hands of the Chief Traffic Inspector and which was as follows:—

The Assessors,

The International Mixed Court,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,—Regarding the criminal accusation against chauffeur Yan Tsz-hyi, I think that this has been taken out more in maliciousness by the Indian constable concerned than as a matter of prosecution before your Court. Car 983 is the office car connected with our firm and in the Kiukiang Road there is a private alleyway at the side of the building where this car is parked when not in use. Coming in from lunch from the western district the Indian constable on duty stopped the car from proceeding up the road and when it was pointed out to him by myself that it was to get to this alleyway adjoining our building, he was not very conversant with English and could not understand what was required and did not let the car pass. He became very stubborn and would not even turn his head to see where the alleyway was, so I took it upon myself to order the car past him.

I should have reported the matter to the Central Police Station, but unfortunately, through stress of business, I had not the time. Any blame attached to this case should be on me and I assure you the police signals were not disobeyed by the chauffeur but countermanded by myself, and if that is not sufficient,

in my position as a special constable, I think I am right in overriding the decision of an ignorant Indian and making my instructions.

Apologizing for taking your time,
I am, Gentlemen."

I can understand a heavy fine being imposed when a man's action endangers life or limb, but where else in the world is the breaking of a Police Regulation without these risks accompanied by the fine of a month's salary. I was so surprised when the Central Station rang me up to advance the money that I inquired if the man had a bad record, and received a reply in the negative.

On the day in question and the following day the usual number of cars were parked in the alleyway and I have it on first hand authority that a car which parks two-thirds closer the Bund was in its resting place, all having gone there against Police Regulations.

If a British three or five shilling fine is carried to this magnitude in Shanghai can we blame our drivers demanding high wages, stealing and otherwise being forced to become even with the white race if they are first forced to it by actions like the above? Can we blame the Chinese for demanding the withdrawal of extraterritoriality if their ideas of foreign justice are warped by these incidents?

I have little doubt the injustice done is due to the account of the incident as laid before the Court by the police witness as it is most impossible to think that the Assessors imposed the fine with the full facts before them.

To get Justice one must do Justice.

I am, etc.,

JOHN A. MOLLER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A similar incident to that related by Mr. J. A. Moller occurred to me recently, but rather than write to the magistrate about it privately I will, if you will permit me, give the public an opportunity of trying the case themselves.

I instructed my house coolie on Friday last at 7.50 a.m. to take my dog for a short walk on the chain. He proceeded in a westerly direction at a leisurely pace, but anon was stopped by an illiterate Chinese constable. I gather since that the constable endeavoured to convey to the coolie, in the Shantung dialect, that the dog was unmuzzled and must be taken back to his kennel forthwith. The coolie, however, knowing that I was a volunteer, remonstrated, but did not succeed in preventing the constable from taking the dog's number.

The coolie reported the incident to me later, by the help of the butler, stating, quite rightly I contend, that he was obeying my orders. I considered it my duty to investigate the matter and returned to the scene of the *contretemps* armed with my revolver. There appeared to be no doubt that the coolie was in the right so I shot the policeman to drive home the

fact that this was an extraterritorial settlement and that I was a volunteer.

I may add that I have it on first hand authority that the constable had previously allowed two stray dogs, unmuzzled, to proceed past him halfway up the road, also in a westerly direction, without taking the slightest notice. I wish it to be clearly understood that the house coolie, though not a member of the white race, was in no way to blame.

I am, etc.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the letter appearing in to-day's paper under this heading, I hardly know which is more surprising, your publishing such a letter or Mr. Moller writing it.

If you are opening your columns to every dissatisfied litigant, I predict that very soon your newspapers will be staggering round every morning under increased burdens resembling Sunday editions.

After a careful study of this case as set forth by Mr. Moller, I fail entirely to see where he has any grievance. Let me briefly sum up the facts.

A Sikh policeman is given orders to prevent traffic from entering a section of Kiukiang Road from the west only. A Chinese chauffeur deliberately disregards these definite orders and forces his car past the policeman. He is accordingly summoned for a breach of the traffic regulations and is mulcted in the sum of \$25. In short, he has offended and is punished. But there are two points which require further consideration. First, the chauffeur committed the offence for which he was fined under orders from Mr. Moller. That does not relieve the chauffeur, but only implicates his master. Perhaps when the Assessors decided that \$25 would satisfy the outraged dignity of the "stubborn and ignorant" Indian, they knew they were not inflicting a hardship on the chauffeur by fining him a month's pay, but were merely charging Mr. Moller a day's salary for his part of the incident.

If this "injustice" was indeed directed entirely towards the chauffeur, no doubt Mr. Moller will hear of something to his advantage later on from Capt. McEuen or Mr. Anderson, and in spite of business will have to find time to answer another charge personally. Secondly, Mr. Moller says, he countermanded the Sikh's orders in his capacity of a special constable. Was he in uniform? Was he wearing his special's badge? Was he acting in the execution of his duty? I can hardly think so, for he admits he was returning to the office in the office car. And surely would it not have been more creditable for Mr. Moller as a special constable to have supported

the Sikh instead of disobeying his signal to stop? If our special constables have so much power, I can only wonder why there aren't more of them! Incidentally, do the Volunteers enjoy any special privileges? It would materially assist in recruiting if some one would let us know what they are.

Therefore, allowing for Mr. Moller's intervention, the issue is perfectly clear. The chauffeur violated the regulations and was fined; Mr. Moller admits his responsibility and paid the fine. The special constable's plea is no defence but merely an aggravation of the offence: the fact that others succeeded in penetrating the police defences may indicate that they were trained as Boy Scouts instead of specials.

"To get justice one must do justice." Yes, but to do justice one must not disregard regulations or compel others to do so. "Orders is orders," as the sentry said when he refused to allow the King to get into Windsor Castle without a pass!

I am, etc.,

JUSTICIAR.

Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Replying to Justiciar I would say:

That I am not a dissatisfied litigant.

That I do not consider the Assessors capable of executing justice on a second party through the medium of an innocent first when the second party admits liability and is within reach of the authorities.

That the Windsor fable sounds nice but Tommy's no fool.

I am, etc.,

J. A. MOLLER.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is German frightfulness in Shanghai in the person of "Fiat Justitia?" For the sake of assuring a daily constitutional for his miserable wonk, he boasts that he sallies forth with his revolver and shoots a Chinese constable whose only fault was his zealously in interfering with an unmuzzled dog. He makes himself even more objectionable by suggesting that as he is a Volunteer this course of action was his privilege. A good thing all the Volunteers are not such brutes as he is.

The brokers of Shanghai could probably adopt "Fiat's" methods. Carry a revolver and shoot all and sundry who dare to cross in front of their traps, or who otherwise impede their progress as they rush from Bank to Bank. And surely the idea would make a hit with the tram passengers who can't find a seat. Just shoot off a few of the objectionable people who crowd the car.

Sir, can this "Fiat" be in earnest or is he joking? If he is not joking, he and his "bally butler" should have some treatment for

diseases of the brain. Shanghai can be well rid of such undesirables as this person.

I am, etc.,
ANTI-MAILED FIST.
Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

A MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is with considerable interest that I read in to-day's issue of the "N.-C.D.N." a plea for a new combined museum and library for Shanghai. I sincerely hope that the idea put forward by you will meet with instant and adequate support from the whole Shanghai community.

Shanghai is a very large city now, and the European and American population not only a very large one, but, taken on the average, a very wealthy one. Also it is what may be called a picked one, since practically everybody in the place has been selected from a large body of people in the home lands on account of his or her special knowledge and ability. Taken as a whole, the Shanghai community could pass a very high educational test. It is all the more remarkable, then, to find so large a city so inadequately equipped in the way of libraries and museums; in fact it is little short of scandalous. Anybody arriving from America or Europe must receive a terrible shock, when they discover how intellectually poverty-stricken Shanghai is. Why has the town no art gallery? China is admittedly one of the art centres of the world. Why is there no public scientific and general reference library? The field for original research work in China is immense, yet it is practically impossible for any enthusiast to do such work, because there are no reference works accessible to him. Why is there not a really good museum? Is the youth of Shanghai less in need of proper education than elsewhere?

I fully approve your suggestion that the Royal Asiatic Society and the Municipal Council might join hands in the venture, and devise ways and means of erecting a really fine building in pleasant grounds in some nice and more or less central part of the town, where the valuable books possessed by both institutions could be properly housed, where the valuable specimens in the R.A.S. Museum could form a nucleus for a really fine collection, where public lectures could be given in a commodious and well arranged hall, and which would be the centre and home of the intellectual life in Shanghai. There might be a children's library, too, as suggested in your yesterday's leader, and special facilities might be given to teachers and college professors to make use of the museum and library in their educational work. Branch societies in biology, art, literature, might be formed, with the R.A.S. as the Mother Society. In short, the more one contemplates the idea the great-

er and more fascinating are the possibilities one sees in it.

And is this to be only a dream? Must it be only a dream? Why?

There are in Shanghai plenty of wealthy men, both foreign and native, to whom it would be nothing to finance the whole scheme, even in these hard times. There must be plenty of less well-to-do people, who would gladly contribute something towards a need that is becoming more and more apparent and pressing.

There are certain reasons why the present moment is the one for action, and I feel sure that the Shanghai community, if properly and officially appealed to in this matter, will rise to the occasion—and by this time next year we might be celebrating the opening of a fine new building, one fit to be the centre of all such enterprise in China.

I am, etc.,
ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.
Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1922.

UNCLAIMED DOGS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Please publish the fact that sometimes very fine pets may be obtained from the Gordon Road Police Station dog pound.

I have taken nine unclaimed dogs from there, and all have proved satisfactory; some have been thoroughbreds.

Anyone wishing a dog would do well to look in at the Gordon Road kennels.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
DOG LOVER.
Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

"BURNS' NICHT."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Carlyle said of Burns that "there was no truer gentleman in Europe than the ploughman poet." Henry Drummond adds "It was because he loved everything, the mouse, and the daisy, and all the things great and small that God had made. So with this simple passport he could mingle with any society and enter courts and palaces from his little cottage on the banks of the Ayr."

I am, etc.,
GEORGE MATHESON.
Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

THE TEN LOST TRIBES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not know who is the writer of your leader in this morning's paper on "Mr. Russell and Young China" but there is no reason why he should ridicule the view of others if they do not coincide with his own.

I refer to his statement, "We have folk in England who divert us by telling us fairy tales of this kind. They assure us that we are the lost ten tribes and therefore the

Lord's chosen and not to be compared to others who are 'lesser breeds without the law.'"

Those who hold these views can bring forth hundreds of Biblical quotations which can apply to none other than the Anglo-Saxon race to-day, whereas, your contributor probably cannot give half a dozen or even one that proves the contrary.

As for comparing the rest of the world as "lesser breeds without the law," this is absolutely untrue and a libel on their views.

I am, etc.,
ONE-OF-THEM.
Shanghai, Jan. 23, 1922.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Does it not seem very dreadful that in this "model" settlement poor human creatures should be found frozen to death? Can the Chinese who use and appreciate the many advantages of this place, do nothing to help the unfortunate wretches who, on bitterly cold nights, reach the last stage of their misery?

There are, we know, many well-to-do and charitable Chinese gentlemen living here. Could they not raise funds to erect a shelter or shelters which would at least prevent the poverty-stricken Chinese from dying of cold in our streets?

I am sure that many foreign citizens would be only too glad to help in such a cause, and if a fund is started for this purpose I for one would be pleased to contribute my mite.

I am, etc.,
A HOPE.
Shanghai, Jan. 24, 1922.

RUSSIANS IN SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems that "Victim's" reply to my letter of December 23 has raised a veritable hornet's nest for since then, Mr. Boris Nellim as well as Messrs. S. Balakshin and S. S. Heimann have taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Russian community and have written letters refuting the contention of your correspondent that 90 per cent. of the Russians come to the help of the remaining 10 per cent. when the latter get into trouble. Victim's assertion is a very sweeping one and one would like to believe that he has thoroughly ascertained the facts before giving expression to the thought. However, it appears that your correspondent has given second thoughts to the subject, for in his letter printed in your issue of the 23rd instant he makes an apology, although of a rather weak nature.

Although the outburst of your later correspondents is understandable, it were best for them to realize that "Victim" knows something about the matter. So far as I am able to gather, "Victim" has

a real grievance against certain Russians living in the Settlement, who, he believes, are conspiring against him and, in the heat of the moment, he put his thoughts on paper and rushed into print, without thinking that his remarks might cause offence to some well-disposed persons. The object of my first letter was to point out to "Victim" that although it may be quite true that some Russians are guilty of conspiracy, extortion, etc., his letter was capable of the interpretation that Russians here, there and everywhere are a nation of swindlers and blackmailers. Those who know Russia and the Russians even to a limited extent, fully appreciate the danger of statements of that character appearing in an organ of high standing, at a time when Russia's prestige is ground to the dust. "Victim" says he does not agree with me when I assert that the Settlement would be confronted with the same problem were undesirable Englishmen or Americans in large numbers to make Shanghai their happy hunting ground but it does not necessarily follow that because your correspondent disagrees with me, I am wrong.

Who are the Russians who have been appearing of late in the Mixed Court to answer charges of criminal conduct? "Victim" will not find one respectable individual amongst the whole gang. In almost each and every case, as I pointed out previously, the party involved is an ex-officer or adherent of the White Guard elements which have ravaged the Siberian countryside and laid waste whole villages, without speaking of the resultant murders. With the advent of the Far Eastern Republic and the stern measures adopted by its Constituent Assembly to stamp out their nefarious activities, these criminals have been compelled to flee from Russian territory and seek a safer abode. Shanghai, being known all over the East as the metropolis of the Orient, the Settlement has been selected as the rendezvous. I agree with "Victim" when he says that these gentry should be deported with the minimum of delay as their continued presence here is a source of anxiety not only to the Municipal Police but also to many law-abiding citizens among which may presumably be numbered "Victim." The problem bristles with difficulties and I suggest that in addition to extreme measures being taken here, notices should be posted in conspicuous places both in Harbin and Vladivostok that for any person proceeding to Shanghai with criminal intent, punishment, in the event of arrest, will mean a prolonged stay in gaol with hard labour, to be followed by expulsion for ever. If steps along this line were taken by the local authorities in conjunction with the militia of the towns mentioned, the effect, I believe, would be salutary.

While on the subject, I should like to take exception to the remarks of "Victim" anent a case heard in the Mixed Court recently, when a Russian named Mikhailoff

was charged with the theft of \$7,000. I was present in Court on that occasion and it is my opinion that a fairer judgement could not have been given. The two complainants in the case were away and the evidence against the accused was of a wholly circumstantial character. The energetic but inexperienced police sergeant who outlined the facts for the prosecution was not able even to sum up, although he was requested to do so by the Bench. A *prima facie* case was not even made out and the sentence passed of six months' imprisonment and expulsion was, in the circumstances, a just and impartial one, taking into consideration the absence of the chief witnesses. Assessor Ivanoff is having a trying time at the Mixed Court judging the guilt of his co-nationals and attacks similar to the one made by "Victim" are not calculated to help him or the community. But then of course "Victim" used this case as an argument that 90 per cent. of the Russians in Shanghai help the remaining 10 per cent. consisting of criminals.

"Victim" should really be more careful in his statements. Let him confine himself to facts and facts only, leaving out supposition. This will aid him materially in the realization of what appears to be his present great passion in life namely, the deportation from Shanghai of all undesirable foreigners.

I am, etc.,

OPEN MINDED.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL AND YOUNG CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Bertrand Russell, being an educated Englishman of the intellectual type, is naturally an offence to you. And it is not strange that the views of such a rare and searching intelligence should mean to you nothing but "unmitigated nonsense." I think there is an additional chapter to the Book of Snobs to be written, dealing with the type of mentality that manages to crawl through life on a pabulum of "nursery" ideas.

Of course you have read none of Mr. Russell's works. That is clear to any one who has studied the English master. No doubt your ignorance of his teachings enables you more freely to indulge in the sort of criticism which enlivened your editorial columns yesterday. I do not complain of this. It might indeed be hypercritical to do so, since this particular outbreak of yours does not differ in kind from other examples of cerebration which you inflict, almost daily, on those of us who must read your distinguished prose for reasons not connected with the study of style.

You call me a "simple" Chinese. You, certainly, deserve the epithet in view of the surprising simplicity of mind disclosed in your criticism of Mr. Bertrand Russell's fine saying about the stoutest strand in

the Chinese character. Perhaps you may see the truth of it if I remind you that the conception of moral force is implicit in all Chinese thought and is a touchstone of human values with us. That is why Chinese "boys" render you a quality of service which only a belted earl can afford to secure in England; why the word of the Chinese merchant, who is not yet "modernized" in your business ways, is still his bond; and why the soldier is despised by us even though he wields the kind of power which typically expresses your Western conception of progress and efficiency.

You are quite wrong in your view of the degree of influence exercised by Mr. Bertrand Russell even in England. With other men who have made the English name an inspiration and a power, he shares the distinction of being decried by the little minds of his own generation. This has been the fate of almost every thinker who, under the summons of genius, has sought to open new pathways of knowledge into the unknown. Fortunately for you and the others whom the gods have denied a sense of human greatness, the voice of Bertrand Russell is not unheeded in England. Those who will rule the England of tomorrow and re-create her greatness on finer foundations do hear and listen to him.

And even Mr. Lloyd George has not disdained to quote Bertrand Russell in the House of Commons. I have in mind a salient passage from one of Mr. Russell's striking articles, recording his impressions of a visit to Soviet Russia, which the British Prime Minister cited in an elaborate defence of his own Russian policy. You appear to think that Mr. Russell is a defender of Bolshevism as practised in Russia. He is not. It is undoubted that his Russian articles have powerfully influenced the movement of opinion which has now led to Lenin's dramatic surrender and his fundamental revision of Communist theory and practice.

You quote Dante for saponaceous reasons. Perhaps you might be more effective if you write, on your next inspired moment, "lowest circles of Dante's *Inferno* (with a capital 'I'), not as you have it in your article "lowest ranks of Dante's *inferno*."

I am etc.,

EUGENE CHEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 24, 1922.

** What good Mr. Chen thinks to do either to himself or any cause that he desires to serve by writing with this apparently studied rudeness, we really do not know. But if it amuses him it does us no particular harm, though we think some of our readers are getting rather bored with his daily outpourings.—Ed.

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SPORT

FOOTBALL

SKOTTOWE CUP TIE REPLAY.

RECREATION CLUB 4 St. Xavier's AND
P. S. A. 3

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

RANGERS F. C. 2 THE NAVY 1
ENGINEERS F. C. 3 S. M. POLICE 1
S.F.C. "A" TEAM 4 S.F.C. "B" TEAM 3

S. V. C. COMPETITION.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH 6 FIELD ARTILLERY 2

SKOTTOWE CUP REPLAY

Shanghai Recreation Club v. St. Xavier's F. C. and Portuguese S. A.

The drawn match between these Clubs, in the first round of the Skottowe Cup Competition, was replayed on Saturday afternoon on the Police ground in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators, who were rewarded for their attendance by an interesting display of football.

Though playing against the wind in the first half, St. Xavier's had the sun behind them and were frequently attacking, but for some time were unable to score. Eventually the left wing forward got well away and sent in a splendid centre which Silva trapped and sent into the net with a stinging drive. During the remainder of this half St. Xavier's generally held the upper hand and only the sound defence of the Recreation Club's full backs, particularly Biggs, prevented a further score. Just before the interval, the Recreation Club made a very determined effort to equalize, but Pettersen, in goal, was able to clear well.

In the second half the Recreation Club showed greatly improved form, the half-backs giving the forwards better support, and within five minutes from the restart Brandt, the opportunist, netted the ball when it rebounded from Pettersen from a shot by Cooke. A second goal soon followed, Brandt drawing the defence and then transferring to Sofoulis, who beat the goalkeeper and thus gave the Recs. the lead. This further success did not by any means cause the leaders to relax their efforts and presently Sofoulis added a third goal from a mêlée in front of goal. The leaders' fourth and final goal was scored by Brandt, with a low drive from a good feeding pass by Manley. After this series of reverses St. Xavier's made a remarkable recovery and quickly transferred play to their opponents' territory, where Aldeguier got well away and with a good pass to Tordy enabled the latter to score. A few minutes later Gutierrez made a good run down the right wing and after carrying the ball well towards the goal mouth, passed to Tordy, who registered the third goal for his side. In the remaining few minutes of play St. Xavier's made desperate efforts to

equalize and excitement was intense. The Recreation Club's defence was solid, however, and though Quincey was severely tested on more than one occasion, no further score resulted.

S. V. C. SHIELD

Shanghai Scottish v. Artillery

The Scottish and the Artillery met in the Shield semi-final on the S.F.C. ground on Sunday afternoon. With a steady drizzle falling, and the ground in the condition of a moderately well ploughed field, good football was out of the question. It was hard going from beginning to end. The Artillery started the game with eight men, but the eleven was made up after a few minutes play. For the first half hour the Scottish had the ball almost continually in their opponents' half and could do anything but find the net. The Gunners looked dangerous with an occasional breakaway, in which Coulcher was usually foremost, but they also failed in front of goal. Towards the close of the half, the game evened up. At the interval there was no score.

For the first quarter of an hour in the second half, the Gunners held their opponents well, and they were unfortunate in losing Hammond, who stopped a swift drive at close range and had to be carried off the field. Shortly afterwards, Robertson converted a penalty kick awarded against Brown for hands, and from this point the Artillery's chances dropped to zero. The Scottish put on two goals within three minutes, Faulkner and Leslie both scoring well. Coulcher then put on a point for the Gunners, the result of good piece of individual play. Leslie, now playing in the centre, got through again for the Scottish, and Robertson followed with a fifth goal, a characteristic drive at long range. Coulcher replied with another one for the Gunners, and Leslie completed the Scots' half dozen—eight goals thus being registered in about half an hour.

HOME FOOTBALL

Week-End League Results

London, Jan. 21.

League: First Division.

Huddersfield	0	Liverpool	1
Arsenal	0	Burnley	0
Bolton Wanderers	0	Chelsea	2
Everton	3	Aston Villa	2

Liverpool lead with 37 points for 26 games, Burnley coming second with 33 points for 25 games, and Bolton third with 32 points for 26 games.

League: Second Division.

Rotherham County	0	Notts Forest	1
Fulham	0	Barnsley	0
Leeds	0	Westham	0
Hull	2	Portvale	0
Stoke	1	Bury	0

Notts Forest lead with 35 points for 25 games, Fulham and Westham, Hull and Stoke tie for second place with 31 points for 25 games each.—Reuter.

England's Victory Over Wales

London, Jan. 21.

In an amateur soccer international match to-day at Swansea, England beat Wales by 7 goals to 0.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

England Heavily Defeated by Wales

London, Jan. 21.

In a Rugby match at Cardiff to-day Wales beat England by 25 points to 6.

Following continuous rain the ground was waterlogged. Forty thousand spectators were present. The Welsh forwards who were greatly superior, controlled the game, giving the English backs very few opportunities to attack the score. At the interval was Wales 17 points, England 3.—Reuter.

HOCKEY

Portuguese H. C. v. Sikhs—Police.

The Portuguese Hockey Club inflicted a severe defeat on the Sikhs—Police combination on Saturday afternoon, winning a slow and uninteresting game by 5 goals to nil. The winners played a good game, but were never called upon to extend themselves and show their full capabilities. The Sikhs played a desultory game, many of the team playing with what is colloquially known as the "maskee" spirit.

Harlequins v. Police.

The above teams met on Saturday in a friendly game, the former team winning by 5 goals to 1. Parrott scored two goals for the winners and Reece, Tilley and Evans one each. The Harlequins made most of the play in the first half, scoring three goals in rapid succession, the Police defence offering but very weak resistance. In the second half the Police brightened up, but they were only able to score one goal, whereas the Harlequins added two more goals to their score.

BILLIARDS

Shanghai Inter-Club League

The following is the League table up to date:—

	Scores				
	Played	Won.	Lost	For	Against
Lusitano	5	4	1	7,023	5,440
C. Sportif	5	4	1	6,906	5,871
M. E. Inst	5	3	2	6,522	6,307
Masonic	4	1	3	5,063	5,590
Customs	5	0	5	5,140	7,446

Special Articles

THE POWER OF GOODNESS

A sermon with special reference to the passing of "The Third-floor Back," preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A., on January 15, 1922, in the Union Church, Shanghai, from the text "Let Thy saints rejoice in goodness"—II Chron. 6.41.

By the presentation of Mr. Jerome's play, of which we have all read if we have not seen it, the power of goodness has been illustrated in a way to touch our hearts. It has been accused of being too simple for a complex age. But perhaps it is simplicity we are needing. If we cannot appreciate what is simple we are either suffering from confusion of mind or from an overstimulated palate. A healthy nature reacts at once to simplicity, for in the last analysis all big things are simple. From the sun in the sky to the grass of the field how simple are the things God has given us to live with!

And is it not the function of Art to present things in their simplicity, i.e. to pick out of life's complex the few things that really matter, by which men really live? The true object of art is to make life full of worship by enabling us to see what is passing by but is so easily missed, glimpses of beauty in the natural and human worlds "that might make us less forlorn," to which we yet are blind.

THE USE OF DRAMA.

The old Greek drama helped in this way, presenting some law or force that is always at work, letting it have an unfettered course that its strength might be thoroughly realized. Thus men came to have a clearer moral judgement because their hearts had been "purified by pity and terror." This canon of dramatic art, once laid down by Aristotle, is never out of date. Only the Christian spirit has come in to exalt and widen the range of emotion. And we find that our hearts can be purged, not only by pity and terror, as among the pagans, but also by hope and love, and surely by humour also. By all these ways we are brought to see the forces that are actually at work around and within us.

There are various standpoints that help us to feel more serious and reverent towards life. We feel its pathos at the touch of disablement or death; we observe its dignity against a background of poverty or loneliness. But there is also the love and hope that are aroused by the presence of goodness. That is the theme that has been worked out for our advantage and enjoyment by Mr. Jerome.

ENJOYABLE GOODNESS.

Let us not be afraid of the word enjoyment, for God's people are to "rejoice in goodness." Goodness is not a solemn function, it is to be delighted in, and it is accompanied by those smiles that are close akin

to tears. There is a goodness so-called that misses its way, because it is insistent, dogmatic, forbidding and even bitter. And when young hearts are repelled by it, people deplore the waywardness of the new generation. It is quite true that youth yields too easily to the glitter and pomp of the world, and follows too unreservedly the call of independence and of curiosity. These are influences as old as the Garden of Eden. But there are others, and there is one in particular, which the Greeks knew nothing about, and the Chinese know nothing about, I mean the power of goodness. I am not casting any reflexion on man of civilizations other than our own. It may be that they have lived up to their light more faithfully than most us do. They have had their code of duty, their standard of righteousness.

The Chinese have gained much from their sense of family responsibility, the Greeks have taught us much in the matter of civic obligation. You cannot read Plutarch's Lives without having your respect for human nature increased.

THE MYSTIC TOUCH.

But a new light came into the world with Jesus, that has lightened every man who lifts his eyes—just the power of goodness. Mr. Jerome was perfectly right in giving the "third floor-back" a mystic touch. Otherwise the whole situation would be unreal. You remember the saying of Charles Lamb that if the great men of history came into the room we should all rise with great respect, but that if Jesus entered we should all fall on our knees. "We beheld his glory" says John, in the rapturous opening of his epistle. And what did the glory consist in? It was "full of grace and truth," that might serve for the Christian definition of goodness. Ever since the Spirit of Christ was given that power of goodness has been among the supreme forces of the world, and surely the most beautiful. For that spirit is compounded of the qualities to which our natures are instinctively subject, though they may refuse allegiance.

ART AND ACTUALITY.

We are not to suppose, of course, that things happen in actual life as they do in the play, where ten characters out of ten were in effect transformed in the course of a single evening. What is plausible in a play is impossible in everyday existence, and that is the difference

between art and reality. We have the records of the gospels to show us that perfect goodness may be in the midst of men and be left at last alone to die.

And there is the parable of our Lord about the Sower, how the seed falls on every kind of soil, hard and cynical or shallow and frivolous or weedy and unclean, and only here and there is the promise of life fulfilled. But there is nothing wrong with the seed, if it only gets a chance. And the power of goodness never fails to operate: ten out of ten undoubtedly feel its influence. But in actual life it is countered and overborne by other influences that hinder the blossom from bearing.

THE BOARDING HOUSE SCENE.

II. We might consider now the quality of this goodness that exercises such a magic spell because it is the aura of Christ. It is obviously very different from much professional or put on but real; it is not negative or dull but radiant. And there are just a few touches suggested in the play by which it may be recognized at once.

(1) It makes its appearance in a *manly courtesy* that arises from a Christlike respect for human nature. It is a painful fact that the opening scene in the Bloomsbury boarding house focusses tempers and dispositions that we are aware of to our shame.

The consequences of unmitigated egotism were brought home in the play with more vividness than any denunciation could produce. It was a mirror of social life with love and respect subtracted. And it made us ashamed to think how easily we may drag one another down to a level of unspeakable meanness and pettiness. Then suddenly came the challenge of a man clothed with the respect for human nature that the love of Christ inspires.

His behaviour in the room, simple and natural as it is, was the opposite of what went on before. It was a revelation to the lodgers of what they ought to be and could be, and through them it is a reminder to us. This kind of goodness, this manly courtesy, carries swift conviction; it has behind it the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.

The second characteristic of the goodness that was so efficacious in the play was human *sympathy*. The goodness that cannot get away from itself can never get into other people. It is forgetfulness of self that gives goodness its effective power. "We know the type of man" says Bernard Bosanquet, "who on the whole gets nearest to the truth. It is not the cleverest man, I think, but the sincerest." And in the same way we know the kind of men that get nearest to the hearts of

their neighbours. It is not those whose goodness is eminent and faultless, but those who are filled with human sympathy. "He was our father" said an Indian officer of Lord Roberts "the kind of man we love to follow, brave and wise, but above all full of sympathy."

We can respect at a distance those who look at us coolly over the bulwark of their righteous reputation, but we are prepared to do a great deal for those who push through every barrier of pride and convention that they may serve us. "I will not say this of a righteous man," said St. Paul, "but for a good man one would even be prepared to die." This kind of goodness springs out of the presence of Christ and cannot exist without Him.

THE LEVERAGE OF HOPE.

The final characteristic of the goodness that showed itself so powerful among the boarding house company was *Christian hope*. The spiritual leverage obtained by the "Third-floor Back" was through his faculty of laying hold of the hidden good in everyone, first believing it was there. The company of some good people wrapped up in self-esteem is so depressing that one almost dreads the idea of being good oneself. But it is quite different with those who are Christlike enough to read us by our possibilities, and love us for what we at present are far from being.

Jesus loved Simon up to Peter, he loved the son of thunder up to the son of love. For a servant to be treated like a lady helps to make her one. For a landlady to be treated as a friend moves her on towards that goal. To credit a painter with the soul of an artist gives him the lift he needs for higher standard of life. And this is the saving power of goodness, for we are saved by hope.

THE GUEST OF THE CHURCH.

But the thought that finally remains with me is this. The wanderer who passed through the company in the boarding-house and disappeared into the night is the abiding guest of the Church.

We have that Presence always with us, and our fellowship should always be after the manner of the transfigured boarding-house with all differences leavened by mutual respect and charity.

The Church has many duties and responsibilities, but this after all is its essential task—to be the home of a goodness that the world admires but cannot achieve. What ever form of belief we hold it is only a means to this end. "Now therefore, arise Lord God into Thy resting place, and let Thy saints rejoice in goodness."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mr. E. T. Sheaf, mentioned yesterday, who has been appointed to foster Australian trade in the East, will bear the designation of Additional Trade Commissioner for the Far East.—*Reuter*.

LETTERS OF A GRIFFIN TYPIST

By Rose Allen.

Shanghai, Jan., 1922.

DEAREST KATHRYN:—We are back to normalcy. Winter has lived up to its advance notices and is here at last. To an Iowan it doesn't seem much to write home about; but it's the best Shanghai can do and with our present heating equipment we'd hardly have the heart to ask for a sensational drop in the temperature.

As it is, every available fur coat is seeing active service. One girl from California is wearing one over the other and a sweater for good measure.

We've had a light frosting of snow that lasted till it struck the streets and now there's a gray snow blur in the air, but no materializations. However there's been enough to make the Chinese happy, for they say snow before their Chinese New Year ensures a successful year. Some of the good luck for 1921 must still be wandering round the Chinese Post Office undelivered, for floods, famines, and bad business and political conditions seem the outstanding features of the year. But think how much worse it might have been if it hadn't snowed!

SOOT.

We are still sleeping outdoors on our little balcony, although our housemates say they expect to find two icebergs in our little cots if the frost descends a little lower. The only thing that worries us is the soot that all but buries us as we sleep. Shanghai seems to burn nothing but the softest of coal just as it imbibes the hardest of drinks and every chimney contributes to the smuttiness of the city. When we wake up we look as if we'd been out at a masked ball and had forgotten to take off our blackamoor make-up.

This town is as bad as the famed Pittsburg and one could as appropriately say: "Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow; she took that lamb to Shanghai—and you ought to see the darned thing now!" It's quite usual for polite young men in trams to remark blushing to some strange young damsel: "Excuse me; but there's a flake of soot on your left cheek" and then sit by ready to render first aid while she scrubs away at it furiously.

A regular pall of smoke hangs over the city when the air is heavy, and flags get grimy in no time. I can't figure out how the laundry is done. Perhaps the summer's crop of fans is requisitioned and small boys fan the floating smuts. As far as I can find out there are no laws against smoke except in the trams of the French Concession, and those are disregarded in true American style.

SPOILED BY THE COOLIE.

But maskee soot streaks. I'd rather go round looking like a magpie than have to go back to

self-stoked furnaces. Every time I get homesick I remind myself that at home mother would have to call little brother Jimmy at least six times before he'd get up to shake down the furnace, and then the house would be harly thawed out before I left for the office. I all but wrote home to have them get a coolie to attend to the fires, but that's something the free and equal citizens of Iowa. Center wouldn't stand for. I admire the sentiment yet, nevertheless, and notwithstanding I'll tell the cock-eyed world that one of the sweetest things in life is to lie snug and warm in bed and watch the toiling minion kindle a rousing fire in our tiny fireplace and reinforce the same with the less romantic but no less welcome oil-stove. I'm spoiled, Kathryn, thoroughly ruined for a life of toil I fear.

Sight-seeing has lagged a bit, but I'm improving my mind with books on China any way. "Four feet on a fender" is a good motto for these chilly days. My latest discovery is the Municipal Concerts given by the city orchestra. They are really wonderfully good and if seats cost \$3, \$2, and \$1 I suppose there would be standing room only. When they were actually free the real music lovers, mainly Russian and other Europeans, crowded the hall, with a few English and even fewer Americans. Now that a charge of 50 cts. is made it shuts out many who enjoyed them before and yet isn't expensive enough to make it popular with the typical Shanghai rounder.

THE FRIDAY JAZZ.

The most dashing thing, however, is to go to the popular Friday concerts followed by dancing. These are absolutely free, and tea is served at usual caterer's rates. It sounded to me like a perfectly plausible good time so I suggested making up a party and dropping in sometime after the office. I had forgotten that this was Shanghai where simple pleasures are no pleasures at all but I was reminded at once by the raised eyebrows and the chilly "Impossible!" "Why not?" I quizzed. "It isn't being done" said they. Now you can't say that to an Iowa girl, even if you did come from New York where you enjoyed the social advantages of Coney Island. I just had to go then.

Monty said it would jeopardize our social position. I said mine would stand it, and I think it has. Any way a courageous young adventurer recently imported from Oregon took me, and we had a wonderful time. As far as I could see there were plenty of people there quite as nice as we were, and as for conduct, it could give some other places points on quietness. I'll not be saying that a sociably minded person couldn't extend her circle of acquaintance considerably by frequenting these dances, but what's formality among friends? Needless to say Monty and I are less engaged than ever.

Here's Happy Chinese New Year to you,

PHYLLIS.

CHINA'S FAILURE AT WASHINGTON

A Survey of the Conference by Mr. Lenox Simpson: Mistakes in Tactics: Red Tape versus Realities

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Reuter's Agency has received from Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese Government, who arrived on Saturday night from Washington *via* Vancouver, the following statement regarding the Washington Conference (to the end of December), detailing the part played by China.

In connexion with this very entertaining article, it is perhaps necessary to remember that Mr. Simpson holds an advisory position under the Chinese Government, and that a certain allowance should be made for windage accordingly.

"The conditions at the beginning of November were by no means favourable for China, and only brilliant work could have neutralized numerous embarrassing factors and at once put China in a strong position. Propaganda filled the American press, declaring that the establishment of strong government in China—by force if necessary—was one of the chief problems before the Conference. The great prominence given to the alleged default on the Continental and Commercial Bank loan allowed Consortium protagonists to insist that China's financial condition was hopeless, while the Canton Government having confided its interests to a trained journalist, with wit and imagination, plastered the country with South China propaganda.

PROPAGANDA ON THE WASHINGTON BILL.

"One piece of work by this agent, Ma Soo, was in the highest degree ingenious. Every Chinese laundry throughout the United States suddenly printed on its washing-lists Canton's Fourteen Points and demanded a repudiation of Peking. Countless American homes thus received day by day, in a form that could not escape notice, a strong argument regarding China's lack of unity which undoubtedly had effect in unsettling the public mind.

"Yet in spite of all this surface agitation and confusion deep down in American hearts was an immense latent impulse to help China in some concrete way, and to allow nothing to stand in the way of gratifying that impulse, once a clear and simple method was indicated. The failure to understand this and to adopt a strategy which would have pinned the American Government to the impulse of its people, and thereby force all the Governments of the world into line, is the only grave indictment which can be brought against China's official representation.

JAPAN'S SURPLUS MOUTHS.

"Meanwhile, although the preliminary press discussion had been vigorous and painful to the Chinese Delegation, it had at least resulted in a complete discrediting of one hoary argument in international gatherings—the overspill theory, which declares that emigration to the Asiatic mainland is so necessary to Japan that it alone confers a mandate which all nations must endorse.

"Facts and figures were so generally published throughout America proving the contrary that Japanese spokesmen publicly ad-

mitted them to be correct, and declared that Japanese emigration to Oriental countries was a fallacy and that economic necessity was the only defence of their policy since the Russo-Japanese War. Similarly, when the discussion later turned on the question of defining the geographical limits of China and whether Manchuria and Mongolia were comprised within that expression, or whether it meant that portion of territory bounded by the Great Wall, Japan accepted the Chinese contention and declared that China meant all Chinese territory as existing when the Republic was established and recognized by the Powers.

WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.

"The initial effect of the great Hughes speech of November 12 on the scrapping of capital ships was so stunning that, no matter what the preliminaries had been, conditions became highly favourable for a quick follow-up on the essential matter of the Far East. The American silence of succeeding days not only puzzled all friends and Allies but allowed opponents and critics to recover and prepare new ground. Some indeed saw in that silence a new strategy which would allow logic to win. But the more sophisticated, as the days wore on and were wasted in Committee organization, believed, and believed correctly, that the silence was the silence of a delegation that had said its say and had nothing to add. This belief proved correct.

"Late in the night of November 15, the Chinese Delegation received a brief notification from the State Department to the effect that they were required to present China's case the next morning at 10.30 o'clock. By working almost until dawn a general statement was compiled.

"But unfortunately it defined China's position in language so mystifying to the general public and so consolatory to bureaucracy (as only general principles were involved) that there was an almost audible sigh of relief from the delegations, which had greatly feared that China at one blow would mobilize the immense force of American opinion and sweep the field. What American opinion was looking for, and prepared ardently to support, was a prompt statement of the concrete things China must have in order to live. Instead, they were treated to a general diagnosis of the historical causes that had harmed her internationally.

A LOST CAUSE.

"The Chinese case, as the Chinese people understand it, was lost

on the morning of November 16, five days after the Conference had opened. Instead of the 10 principles laid down in the official memorandum forming a new and convincing decalogue for the nations of the Conference, which they would gladly accept, sharp and unflattering comment was widely heard, coupled with the ever-recurring British press criticism that the composition was evidently the work of American counsel, as Article Seven, which was described as 'a well-established principle of legal construction,' was one admitted by American but not by English law. Secretary Hughes' defence of his course of action was that the United States had nothing to give up in the Far East resembling her naval surrender, and that therefore she could not take the lead in this matter. This argument was held to show ingenuousness. If she had nothing to give up and no policy to define, then ever since the enunciation of the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door she has placed herself in a false position which sooner or later must expose her to dangers no matter what her present naval and strategic compromises may be.

"The defence of the Chinese official delegation, that they had followed the official agenda paper, was hardly more reassuring to the numerous unofficial Chinese delegates. Railways, for instance, were distinctly and definitely placed on the agenda for the purpose of evoking from the Conference a clear and unavoidable definition of what degree of ownership and control the so-called administrative independence of China predicates. There was not one word spoken or written during the Conference to the end of December on the subject of Chinese railways, although they must be the most vital element in the new Chinese State.

THE WANT OF LEADERSHIP.

"Leadership was what the Chinese delegation needed. But the non-arrival of the official chief of the delegation was a source of embarrassment. Following this *dénouement* significant articles began to appear in the American press. The 'Wilsonization' of Hughes began to appear in headlines, writers declaring that Secretary Hughes was going through the same process as Woodrow Wilson at Paris and that European diplomacy was playing Delilah to his Samson.

"On November 21, spurred by the public demand for more light on what was going on in Committee, the four Root Resolutions, regarding the principles to be observed in the investigation regarding China were made public, having been approved by the Eight Powers (other than China) represented at the Conference, namely, the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. There, was no greater irony recorded than this; for that these resolutions were a reply to, and a rebuttal of, China's memorandum was generally accepted. Moreover they implied, as clearly as could be done, an indefinite extension of the *status*

quo in China—the very thing the Conference had been summoned to remedy.

DISCONTENT AT FEVER HEAT.

"The discontent of the many Chinese unofficial representatives in Washington was now rapidly mounting to feverheat. They saw all their hopes being strangled by red tape and Fabian tactics as well as by a complete misreading of the Chinese internal situation. Hitherto content to maintain a passive attitude, they now adopted vigorous tactics which were largely responsible for a general stiffening in China's representations. On November 23 the immediate application of the 12½ per cent. Mackay Tariff was brought up, but became buried in a sub-committee presided over by Senator Underwood. Extraterritoriality, foreign post offices, foreign police and foreign garrisons were also successively dealt with by the Committee process, China being allowed not one single statement in the plenary sessions although hours were devoted in these to superfluous speeches regarding the European situation.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

"On November 30 the Chinese delegation, pushed on all sides to do so, at last brought up the Shantung question before the Far Eastern Committee. The method of independent conversations, with British and American observers attending, put into operation on December 1 was a necessary corollary of the faulty tactics of November 16 and could not but yield barren results. On December 3 the question of leased territories on being tabled resulted in the absolute refusal of Japan to consider the rendition of the Port Arthur territory and so held up the question of handing back Weihaiwei and Kuang chowwan, not to speak of Kowloon Extension.

"The very next day, Japan, having practically completed her blocking tactics on naval affairs, and destroyed the Hughes initiative, boldly announced in the Far Eastern Committee that the American Government, through the action of the International Banking Consortium in the matter of excluded Manchurian railways, had recognized Japan's vital interests in Manchuria. On December 5 Dr. Philip Tyau, Secretary-General to the Chinese delegation and Minister to Cuba, resigned in disgust from the delegation, and in a remarkable statement gave the public the first inkling of what had been going on behind the scenes. On succeeding days there were numerous other Chinese resignations causing considerable embarrassment in Washington, which could not be explained away to the public.

MINOR CONCESSIONS.

"Minor concession such as China's right to purchase wireless installations on her territory, and a wonderful resolution regarding her rights as a neutral (already in existence for generations if international law had been respected), were now rushed through as a sop;

while on December 12 Japan finally accepted the principle of the closing of all foreign post offices in China as from January 1, 1923. The adoption of this resolution marked the only concrete change in the *status quo* in China registered during the Conference.

"On December 14, once again yielding to the clamour of unofficial delegates Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who had displayed great independence and courage, brought up the Twenty-One Demands in Committee, only to have Secretary Hughes immediately adjourn the sitting, China's action not even receiving mention in the official *communiqué* of the day.

PUBLIC INTEREST WANES.

"Other developments had, however, already turned the international gathering from a professedly Far Eastern and Arms Conference into a European Conference. The reading of the draft of the four Power Treaty in open session on December 10, and its signature on December 13, had definitely disposed of the vexed question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and was really a signal that the original purposes of the Conference, so far as the United States was concerned, had been attained. Thereafter the Conference took on a new aspect, dropping internationally to a secondary place. American newspaper editors, faithful to their original announcement that the Conference had only a 30-days news value for the American people, commenced back-paging Conference reports, and public interest perceptibly waned. On December 15 it was announced that after more than a month's manœuvring and delay Japan had accepted the 5-5-3 capital ship standard with the adjustments made necessary by the retention of the post-Jutland ship *Mutsu*, only to be followed by a far more bitter struggle on the subject of submarines and armed merchantmen. It was at this stage that the American press began to announce that the Conference was a 60 per cent. success.

THE SHANTUNG DEADLOCK.

"On December 20 the Shantung conversation abruptly terminated in a complete deadlock. After 17 meetings, mainly occupied with subsidiary matters, the one vital matter of the railway, which should have been made the touchstone to test Japanese sincerity at the outset, showed that little or nothing had been yielded, and that other methods would have to be adopted.

"At the end of the year the general consensus of opinion in New York and Washington was that whilst the Conference was at an end, so far as any radical changes in the *status quo* in China were concerned, the United States Senate would by no means accept the methods and decisions of the Conference leaders and would force, before ratifying Conference agreements, a re-opening in the near future of issues that had been mishandled by being shelved.

"That Chinese diplomacy re-

quires renovation and a greater display of aggressiveness was also the opinion not only of American observers, but of all unofficial Chinese watching the proceedings in the interests of various groups and organizations in China. Submissiveness has never gained victories in any walk in life.

THE BEAUTIES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

The fact that the post-war Conference demands a special technique, in which a highly organized publicity department plays a dominant part was amply proved by the brilliant success Lord Riddell made of his work in Washington as liaison officer with the press and official spokesman. Seeing all correspondents three times daily at fixed hours, he speedily became the source of all information and vastly influenced the course of the Conference.

China was almost as well equipped as Britain in Washington so far as writers were concerned, many brilliant young Chinese writing admirable English being present. But they were never properly marshalled, nor was there ever any proper liaison with the press or any authoritative views available at fixed hours. Nine-tenths of the technique of the modern conference, both inside and outside the conference rooms, consists in swiftly capitalizing the emotions of the hour, so that the pleasure of the public opinion exerts its overwhelming sway and discussion is turned in a favourable direction. Modern statesmen take their instructions from newspapers just as much as from legislatures, and if a proper interpretation of China by the world is desired by the Chinese people they must take the lesson of Washington to heart and act accordingly.

THE UNJUST JUDGE AND WIDOW.

"Liberal newspapers in America have already declared that the Conference has apparently left the Chinese no alternative but to cultivate the art of being disagreeable, that they will have to make such nuisances of themselves that a world which loves peace and security will recognize the justice of their claims.

"But this pessimism is premature. The main and principal concern must be the adoption of a more independent attitude; the execution of national measures, irrespective of opposition, so long as they are just; and the abandonment of a mental timidity which makes clean-cut victories impossible because the initiative is always surrendered into the hands of others."

—Reuter.

THE Ministry of Justice has given instructions to the local judicial authorities to do everything possible to reform their courts and the administration of justice as the Commission from Washington is shortly to arrive in China to investigate with a view to the abolition of extraterritoriality.—Nothing like dressing the shop window.

THE HON. BERTRAND RUSSELL ON CHINA

His Opening Lecture in Manchester and How the C.O.'s Received it:
Some Remarkable Views: Young China Bolshevik to a Man

From Our Trade Union Correspondent.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell has spent six months in China and has been lucky enough to return to England just when the affairs of that country were attracting great attention owing to the Washington Conference. Prior to the War he was one of the Great Thinkers who were better known outside England than in, and he only achieved fame here through being the biggest catch the conscientious objectors made among well-known men in support of their views.

MR. RUSSELL'S ADMIRERS.

It may be remembered that there were three varieties of C. O.'s. There were those who would only fight in a class war and who considered that the war was "capitalistic;" those who would not fight for religious reasons; and those who would not fight because the discipline of an army curtailed their precious freedom, or because they considered that their lives were of peculiar and exceptional value. To these Russell was the prophet, his support was their greatest asset, and around him there gathered a motley crew of degenerates and wasters. Now that resentment at these miserable creatures has subsided and a cool estimate is possible, it is evident that Bertrand Russell fulfilled a public service in keeping them from contact with the young recruits whose minds they might so easily have poisoned. The country should be grateful to him for his help in maintaining our armies at a pitch of efficiency that would have been impossible if these individuals had been conscripted.

WOMEN WHO PROTECT MEN.

Last Tuesday he gave the first of a series of lectures in Manchester. It was entitled "The Internal Condition of China," and was given under the auspices of the "Women's International League," which is a post-war development of one of the C. O. societies. In reality it was a woman's organization to protect their spoilt and degenerate menfolk from the ravening militarists who wished to conscript them. Their feminine defence was something like this, "If you know better than the Hon. Bertrand Russell, you go and fight, he says it is wrong, and that is good enough for me, and my Percy."

It may be said that Russell is a much bigger man than his disciples. His aberrations are the result of a Quietist philosophy shrinking from any kind of action. His worst trait is a foolish aptitude for playing to a particularly repulsive gallery who see in his fine-drawn logic an excuse for every disloyalty and baseness.

The lecture hall was comfortably full with about 500 people, each of whom had paid 2/6, or 1/-, for the

privilege of either hearing about China, or doing homage to the great Bertrand. Three quarters of them were women, for now the war is over the young men have not been long in severing their connexion with the society that provided the skirts behind which they hid so ignominiously. It was a remarkable gathering in the difference there were between the women and the few men they had brought with them. The women were of the capable, managing kind; considerably finer types than the average. A little reflexion served to explain this. The better type of women are instinctively antipathetic to war. Their predilection is to preserve life not to destroy it, and if they push this attitude to an illogical extreme it is even then less objectionable than a bias in the other direction.

THE MALE WEEDS.

Scattered among them the males were like weeds in a flower garden. There was one specimen who had been brought by two substantially built amazons. He had long hair, a dirty collar, and finger nails to match it. On his wrist was a gold expanding bracelet with watch, and he wore two large rings. Two bulging eyes and a little nose completed an ensemble that would have provoked a drill sergeant into bursting a blood vessel if it had ever entered the army, but an assortment of enamel badges and buttons on the lapel of its coat testified to the many insurances the poor creature had made against that dread eventuality. He figured as about zero in an audience containing many freakish specimens. The commonest were pathological curiosities with bulging foreheads and cutaway chins.

A lady who was a very capable speaker acted as chairwoman and referred to the public apathy to disarmament. Her bright exception was culled from Japan and she told a touching story of an aged Japanese lady who had just presented President Harding with a petition signed by 10,000 Japanese women praying for disarmament. To get funds for the same cause the league was holding a Christmas sale in Manchester at which there would be a gift stall, a white elephant stall, and hoop-la.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell has iron-grey hair, a wide mouth, a ruddy complexion, and a pleasant expression. The general gist of his lecture seemed designed to prove that the turmoil in China had been much exaggerated, and that our Western civilization compared very unfavourably with it. At the commencement he struck consternation to the hearts of his male listeners by warning them that although China might be just a name to them now, it might pro-

bably be the cause of their dying violent deaths. It all depended on its development.

QUARRELS OF THE TUCHUNS.

He said that the present fighting in China was almost bloodless and had little significance. Whenever one Military Governor showed signs of winning, Japan threw all her weight on the other side, as it was the policy of that country to perpetuate civil strife and prevent the establishment of a stable government. The country was so large that Europeans did not realize that whole armies could be lost in it. In the Taiping Rebellion he said there were more casualties than in the Great War, but since the armistice there had not been anything like so much bloodshed and suffering in China as there had been in Europe.

Such anarchy as there was arose through the Powers' support of Yuan Shih-Kai. That villain had been backed because he was the enemy of popular and democratic government, and the various armies now harassing China were the remains of those that had arisen to crush this tyrant. They were supported by various Tuchuns who had forewarned allegiance to the impotent central government, and who levied heavy taxes on the unfortunate people and pocketed the proceeds. He said that when he was in Peking three of these ruffians met there to share out their spoil. They treated the so-called government with studied contempt during their stay, and it was unable to force them to disgorge any of the loot. The marauding armies existed because there was no money to pay and disband them, and unless they were settled on the land or in industry they would break up into bands of bandits and terrorize the country, ultimately coalescing into large armies again. The Powers could lend the money but would not do so except for a price that would mean the sacrifice of China's independence, and in the meantime they were obtaining nefarious concessions from unscrupulous governors at ridiculous prices.

A PREFERENCE FOR CANTON.

He thought that there was more hope in the Canton party than any other, but thought it would be a good thing if any of the rival military governors gained ascendancy and established a strong government on a constitutional basis. Public opinion was a much more important element in China than in England and no government could last that had not the support of the people.

One of his most remarkable experiences in China was passing from a foreign settlement into a native city. It might be just through a gate, and one was out of Europe and into China. In the latter there was want, filth, disease and beauty; in the former there was hygiene, health, cleanliness and ugliness. Personally he thought the Chinese were happier and better off in their own cities.

He thought that the foreigners would have never got a footing in

China if it had not been for their armies and navies, and had they not done so he personally thought that the Chinese would have been better off. But that he said was not the opinion of the Chinese themselves, except the most reactionary. There was a perceptible fall in the temperature of the hall when he gave this instance of native error. It was evident that the audience thought that such facts ought to be suppressed, and that the lecturer showed a lack of tact in mentioning them.

BOLSHEVIKS AND SOCIALISTS.

They were not mollified when he assured them that all the young men he had met in China, excepting only one, (who was the ex-Emperor's nephew) had been Bolsheviks to a man. Since Trotsky's successes in the field there has been a slump in Bolshevism among our pacifists; it smells too much of brimstone and sudden death for their weak stomachs. Of the older men there were few who were not socialists, and their mental condition was about on a par with our Victorian Rationalists of the Darwinian period. He had visited many temples in China and interviewed many priests and monks, but had never found one with the least vestige of belief in the Buddhist Doctrines.

Speaking of famine he said that the Chinese do nothing to relieve the victims but that the foreigners do all they can. A Chinese starving through hunger, he said, dies without any indignation.

MR. RUSSELL BLUNDERS.

He said that his great hope of China was based on her young men who were willing to give their intelligence, energies, and lives for the regeneration of their country. These fine sentiments would have been roundly cheered had "lives" not been mentioned. That in the opinion of his hearers was carrying it too far. The one thing that is sacred to a male member of the International Women's League is his life. He will sacrifice his country, his honour, his womenfolk; but his life—never. The measure of his abnormality is the value he puts on what is worthless. Finally the lecturer said that of the Powers America was the most hopeful in her attitude to China, and Japan the most harmful.

On the whole it was a fascinating lecture. The difference between it and other travellers' accounts is that while they often contradict each other he often contradicts himself. Maybe there is more truth in his artless inconsistencies than in their careful consistency. The touchstone of his attitude to problems and nations he clearly stated. All men do wicked things. The least energetic do least: the most energetic do most. China is the least active of any nation so it comes nearest his ideal.

The Shanghai Labour and Commerce Association has issued a circular calling upon all labourers to form themselves into a Labour Union.

WANDERING IN THE HIGHLANDS OF KANSU

I.—A Traveller on the Tibetan Border: Gorgeous Scenery Thousands of Feet Up: The Barren Country Along the Yellow River

By Our Sining Correspondent.

Travellers have all expressed their delight in the rugged beauty of the scenery around Sining. It has a beauty all its own. The city itself is charmingly situated in the centre of four well watered valleys, running in the path of the four points of the compass to distances of 10, 2, and 26 miles, when they narrow into passes bound in by the mountains and leap out into other fruitful valleys beyond. High mountains wedge the district in on all sides, and over these mountain passes we get glimpses of the great beyond, the towering mountains of that enchanting country Tibet, which seem to beckon us on to find out all the mysteries that lie hidden away in these wierd dark valleys and to give us a glimpse into those lonely Lamaseries hidden away among the forest trees in the mountain recesses where the ghost-like figures of these hermit priests move slowly and silently through the corridors.

AN AUTUMN PICTURE.

It was a bright morning in October last when we mounted our steeds, passed out of the west gate of the city, turned to the left, and followed the road up the south valley which runs parallel with the river. The river, which grows wider year by year, covers a vast amount of ground which could be redeemed by narrowing its course by means of dykes. The farmers were all busy gathering in the sheaves to the threshing floor. Caravans of mules were bringing wool from Kueiteh. Here and there Tibetan pilgrims were slowly wending their way to the great Lamasery of Kumbum. In every village and on every hill near were stone cairns or mud towers erected to protect the farmers from thunderstorms. Buried under these cairns and mud towers there are basins of grain, oats and cart-wheels, put there by the orders of the Taoist priest who was called in by the villagers to divine the best means of appeasing the Thunder God.

Our first stage landed us at the little village of Shangsinchuang (peopled by Chinese and Tibetans). Near by, right in the centre of the valley is a huge mound. Its origin—Many years ago in the days of giants a man was carrying a basket of earth, but finding the high mountains standing in his way dumped it down on the spot where it now lies. The villagers had already begun to wear their sheep-skin gowns for we were now 9,000 feet, having ascended 2,000 feet in 20 miles. This is the last village on this side of the mountain.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

About half-a-mile beyond, we come to the entrance of the pass. Once there stood a gateway, now in

ruins, but running northwest from this point is a branch of the Great Wall called the "five lingch'ang-ch'en" (The Wall that runs over five ranges of hills) and finally joint the Great Wall two days' journey S.E. of Liangchow. This wall is said also to have been built by the Emperor Tsin and its appearance is just as old. Some years ago a well-known traveller interested in the Great Wall of China was taken to see this branch wall and took a photo of it which appeared later in a prominent magazine in America. Under the photo was printed "A branch of the Great Wall discovered by the author."

This wall was the old boundary between China and Tibet. During the last 15 years much virgin ground has been opened up along the slopes of the mountain, just outside the wall. From the gateway to the top of the mountain pass Li-ki (Roast Chicken) is 10 miles. Three miles from the gate we enter the mountain pass, the road crossing and recrossing the stream. In winter time it is a huge glacier and travelling is very difficult.

DIFFICULT TO BREATHE.

Reaching the steepest part, my boy dismounted and soon I heard half a cry and half a groan, and looking back saw him resting on his staff finding it difficult to breathe. Another traveller was suffering in the same way and was obliged to mount his donkey, steep as the path was. Neither of them had been at so high an altitude before though both were local men. At the top we were 12,500 feet up.

Being a lovely morning the panorama that stretched out before us to the south was glorious. As far as we could see tier upon tier of snow capped mountains appeared. Directly below us were hundreds of yaks, sheep and goats grazing on the mountain side. In the month of June the slopes are covered with white rhododendrons.

From the dawn of the Republic till within the last two years, many travellers fell victims to brigands when crossing this mountain owing to the local soldiers having been dismissed. Now the High Commissioner has appointed soldiers at the foot of the mountain on both sides.

Ten miles from the top brought us to the little red village of Karang. Everything is built of the red earth. On the way down we passed several Tibetan villages, easily discernible by the high masts in their courtyards on which float their prayer flags. The soil is poor and the crops meagre. Sufficient manure is not attainable, so they dig up thick clots of the soil making up a great heap. In the centre of these heaps are placed hundreds of dried bricks of cow

manure. These are set on fire, covered in by the clots of soil, and in this way all the soil is burnt, and then laid on the fields in the place of manure. This is a common practice in all these highland places.

A TIBETAN CHIEFTAIN'S HOME.

At this village of Karang lives the Tibetan chieftain, a brother-in-law of the Living Buddha, Kerung-tseng. Knowing him for many years, I went to pay him a visit. Nearing his house I saw him on the roof talking to a man below. Seeing me he at once came to meet me, but ere I entered the door the man to whom he was talking informed me that the Chieftain's brother was ill and priests were inside praying for him so that it was not convenient for me to enter. Soon the Chieftain appeared at the door, expressed his pleasure at seeing me, but hoped I would not be offended at his not inviting me in, owing to his brother's illness and the priests praying for him.

Returning to the inn; the sun still being high and the day warm, I went and sat down on the bank of the stream to write a letter with the song of the roaring stream vibrating in my ears. The melody of the waters of this roaring stream as it winds its way down among the tamarisk trees on each side of it, splashing against this boulder, dashing against that rock is music to the soul. Its temptations are, by its alluring enchantments to instil into the heart a desire for the hermit life far away from the busy mart, the madding crowd, shut in from the cares and vexations of daily life, saying "Let us make our tabernacle here."

My reveries were disturbed by the nephew of the Chieftain rolling down on the ground beside me a washbasin full of pears. Returning together to the inn we had a long conversation on Tibetan affairs which are troubling the minds of all Tibetans at this time, to which I will refer later on.

THE YELLOW RIVER VALLEY.

Ten more miles down the bed of the stream, with high red sandstone rocks on each side which by centuries of exposure to rain and storms have had carved out of them fantastic shapes and figures—minarets, castle fronts, figures of men and animals—brought us to the valley of the Yellow River and the little Tibetan village of Ashih-kung a little oasis with a background of barren hills. Away in the distance can be seen, as it were, a forest. Hidden away among these trees is the little city of Kueiteh on the south bank of the river. Leaving Ashih-kung, we pass through an avenue of tamarisks; then there is a long stretch of barren land and in wet weather the red clay soil is a quagmire.

Owing to the changes in the bed of the river we had to go beyond the city to the borders of the Kwo-mi Tibetans district ere we crossed the river. Villages of these Kwo-mi Tibetans line the banks of the

Yellow River two days further west. Tibetans are in charge of the ferry boat and being few in number we crossed in comfort. Even as far west where the river enters China the river is a mighty one. In the month of June when the water is high the travellers have to cross on rafts. Two years ago a

charge of 200 cash was made for a horse or mule and 100 cash for a donkey to cross and an another charge of 200 by the Hsien Magistrate. The business men of Kueiteh strongly objected to the second fee and closed their shops a whole month till the magistrate was obliged to withdraw the charge.

II.—The Exciting History of Kueiteh: Where People Prefer the Monarchy: On To Tibetan Country and Amid Tibetan Manners

Built near the bank of the river Kueiteh is a small city four li square. The yamens, schools and granaries are in the city, but all business is done in the suburbs. Within this city Lu Kuang, a would-be Emperor, had his headquarters five years ago. About 15 years ago a living Buddha, while enjoying the feast to which the Magistrate had invited him, was shot, because his people had been making raids upon the Chinese for years and he forbade them not. The out come was a rebellion among the Tibetans which cost many lives on both sides.

But for Tibetan trade there would be very little business. Tibetans come 16 to 18 days' journey to trade in this little city, bringing in their wool, skins, hides, furs, leather thongs, etc. and barter them for cloth, haberdashery and flour. There is very little land under cultivation and what there is is divided into small allotments, not sufficient to support a family, so the women do the farm work and the men are mostly artisans, chiefly carpenters, spending most of their time away from home.

When the Salar Mahomedans were driven out of the district during the reign of Tong Chi the land was divided out into these small allotments on the condition that each tenant should supply one man to fight if necessary. After so many years of tenancy they had begun to reckon the land their own but have been rudely awakened of late.

HOPING FOR AN EMPEROR.

Owing to the scarcity of money, officials have been rummaging here and there to raise the wind, and some clever fellow found out that the land at Kueiteh was government land, lent out to the people free, on condition of supplying help in times of raids, rebellions, etc. Now under the Republic, there is no more need for these fireside soldiers, and a proclamation has been issued that the land will be sold, giving the present holders the first chance. Many of them are too poor to purchase, so they may have to be turned out of their homes if the purchaser desires to live on the farm.

Republic: Give us back the Manchu's, for we were much better off then. Many still retain their queues looking for the return some day of an Emperor on the throne, instead of days like these when every man does that which is right in his own eyes.

PRODUCE OF THE CITY.

Kueiteh is noted for its pears.

In October and November large caravans of mules and donkeys carry pears to all parts of the Prefecture for sale.

Formerly, agents of several foreign firms at Tientsin had their godowns here, but now some of them are closed owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the wool market.

Tons of wool were to be seen coming into Kueiteh from the Golok country for the High Commissioner, as part of the indemnity imposed upon the Goloks. Dribbles of soldiers were arriving every day from fighting with the Goloks.

AN ABODE OF LEPERS.

All round this district, on both sides of the Yellow River, especially on the north side, are many lepers with no one to care for them. On one visit I counted 16 leper beggars on the streets of the suburb. No one eats eggs in Kueiteh, unless they know where they have come from, because they fear that the hens may have picked at some saliva spat out by the lepers.

These poor creatures are terribly imposed upon sometimes by would-be doctors who offer to cure them. Some years ago, one of these doctors visited a leper village and professed to be able to cure them of their leprosy. Having received money in advance he began his treatment. Placing sheep-skins over their bodies he poured boiling water upon them, ordered them not to remove the skins for three days, then quickly to take them off, and he would return. On the third day the skins were removed, and in doing so brought the skin off the poor men's bodies, and in a few days they died. In the meantime the doctor having received his "silver" had plenty of time to put a good distance between himself and his patient.

A TRIP THROUGH THE FOREST.

Bidding farewell to that snug little city of Kueiteh, built hard by the southern bank of the Yellow River, we set our faces eastward, following the road which runs parallel with the river, skirting the south of a little Lamasery till we reached the bend where it abruptly strikes north entering a gorge. Here at the bend, 13 miles from the city, our path lay over the high mountain pass of the Tsa-ma. The steep and stony path lies up the back-bone of the mountain, from the top of which there is a fine panoramic view to the east, west and north.

Over the mountain we were in Tibetan country. In the valley at the foot of the mountain are sev-

eral Tibetan villages, and at the head of the valley, the home of the Chieftain. Prayer flags were wafted by the wind on the masts in every courtyard. No people in the world have so many prayers said for them as these poor Tibetans. Morning, noon and night, spring, summer, autumn, winter, the wind does service freely, and puts millions of prayers to the credit of the owner of the flag.

Over the top of the hill beyond the Chieftains home, we entered another valley, and crossing to the opposite side came to the edge of a forest. As two paths lay before us, and we were considering which way to take, we fell in with a Tibetan hunting for his horse, who kindly informed us which road to take, this being a cart road leading into the forest. Following it for some distance, we came to a small branch road, but decided to keep to the cart road. On we went up the hill, mile after mile through this lonely forest, not encountering a single soul. How easy it would have been for a band of Tibetans to have robbed us of all we had and left us bound and not discovered perhaps for days.

Suddenly we came to a full stop, for the cart road ended here in the forest, the road having been made simply to carry the timber from its interior. Then we realized we should have taken the branch path, but we had travelled too far, and night was drawing on, so we decided to follow a foot path still going upwards, and having tramped 10 miles through the forest, we at last emerged near the top of the hill and found to our joy a Tibetan village right at the very top.

A NIGHT IN A TIBETAN VILLAGE.

Crossing a ploughed field we reached a farm house, where we fell in with an old Tibetan woman, and made signs that we wanted to find a lodging. A young Tibetan came on the scene, and a, things did not look very favourable, we asked how far it was to Namtso Lamasery, where we had intended staying, for the night. Ten *li* the man said, but was afraid it would be dark ere we got there. We then made signs that we were going to see Kerung Fuh-ie the Living Buddha. This warmed the atmosphere a bit, and we also made them understand by signs that the Fuh-ie's boy was in our school at Selang (Sining).

The old lady then offered us hospitality in her home, but our animals would have to be outside. It was almost dark, so we were glad to find a shelter. My boy, however, was not so sanguine as I, so found a place where the animals would be in an enclosure, as Tibetans are nearly all robbers, in spite of the millions of prayers on their behalf. However, he had to pass the night among the sheep, goats, yaks and pigs, for the householder was deaf to his entreaties to allow him to enter the house.

A QUEER TIBETAN CUSTOM.

The poor animals had to go hungry all night. Of straw and peas the old lady had plenty in

store, but none were forthcoming. Money was put down, thinking perhaps that was the cause. She took the money but still no straw, then I remembered the Tibetan custom that they will give you nothing after dark, so the poor animals had to go hungry. Early next morning straw and peas were brought and the animals fed.

The old lady had just one big room with one *kang*. The Tibetan kitchens are very large, but having plenty of fuel, a big fire is kept going. Two old men paid me a visit and sat on the *kang* beside me while I had my food, examining everything I ate. My Kueiteh friends had given me some scrambled eggs which puzzled them. When they did not understand signs, I cackled like the hen, and shaped my fingers to an egg, and they laughed heartily.

Having been on the road from 6 a.m. I retired to rest early and wondered where the old lady was going to sleep. To my surprise she lay down on the same *kang* with a little lassie, a neighbour's child, covering themselves with goat skins. Long before daylight she was up and drinking tea before a blazing fire.

DRIVING AWAY DISEASE.

At daybreak, before I was up, she made me understand she was going out, put a large loaf of bread into a bag, and took a bundle of straw making signs that she would be back when the sun was up. I thought she was going out to the fields or to let the sheep and goats out. After she had gone I got up, and hearing the sound of someone blowing a conch shell, I went out. Then I saw a number of men and women on the top of a small hill walking round a big fire of straw and firewood, the priests blowing their conch shells all the time. This performance was to drive the demon of disease from their midst.

Both at night and in the morning the old lady harped on wanting a young girl (*ku-niang*). She had no children of her own, but mothered her neighbour's child. This, however, did not satisfy her; she wanted a *ku-niang* to call her own; it did not matter whether she was a Chinese or foreign child.

(To be Continued.)

THE CONCLAVE

How a New Pope is Elected

After the impressive and solemn ceremonies connected with the burial rites of the late Pope are over, another solemn and impressive ceremony is yet to come—namely the election of his successor—the Conclave. Five halls or large marble rooms, two chapels, and a long gallery are set apart in the Vatican for the Conclave. Each of these halls is divided temporarily into small apartments running up both sides with a broad alley between them, formed of wood, and covered with green or violet cloth. One of these apartments is assigned

to each Cardinal with his attendants. The entrance to the whole of these rooms, halls, chapels, and gallery, is by a single door fastened by four locks and as many keys.

THE WORLD SHUT OUT.

As soon as the Cardinals, who have come from every part of the world, have entered the Conclave this single door is made fast and the four keys are given to the four different orders of the city,—one to the Bishop of Rome, one to the Cardinals themselves, a third to the Roman nobility, and the fourth to the Officer, a great noble, who keeps the door. A wicket in the door, of which the Officer also has the key, allows the daily meals and other necessities to be handed to the Cardinals servants, every dish being carefully examined before it is allowed to pass in. Within the Conclave light and air is only obtained by sky-lights or windows opening upon interior courts, precluding communication from without. The gloom of the interior is so great, that lights are burnt throughout the Conclave at noon-day. Confined within these rooms, the Cardinals must remain until a Pope has been elected.

THE VOTING.

Early in the morning the tolling of a bell calls all the inmates of the Conclave to mass in one of the small Chapels darkened with stained glass, and lighted dimly by the tapers of the altar and by a few lights suspended from the roof. The Cardinals sit in stalls down either side of the Chapel. When mass is over, a table is placed in front of the altar upon which are placed a chalice and a silver bell.

Upon six stools near the table are seated two Cardinal-Bishops, two Cardinal-Priests, and two Cardinal-Deacons. Every Cardinal in his turn, upon the ringing of the bell, leaves his seat, and having knelt before the altar in silent prayer for the guidance of heaven in his choice, goes round to the front of the table and drops a paper, upon which he has written the name of a Cardinal, into the chalice, and returns silently to his stall.

THE REQUISITE TWO-THIRDS.

When all the Cardinals have dropped their votes into the chalice, the Cardinal-Bishop takes them out one by one, hands them to the Cardinal-Deacon, who reads out the name of the elected but not of the Cardinal who had placed the paper in the Chalice; and as he reads the name, every Cardinal makes a mark upon the scroll of names he has before him.

When all the names have been read, the Cardinal Priest, from a paper which he has prepared, reads the name of him who has had the most voices and the number of his votes. If the number be more than two-thirds of the whole, the Cardinal who has received the votes is thereby elected Pope; but if not, the Cardinal Priest rings the bell once more and at the signal the master of the ceremonies advances up the Chapel, followed by a groom carrying a brazier of lighted coals, into which, in the face of the whole

assembly, the papers are dropped one by one till all are consumed.

This procedure is carried on, twice daily, until enough votes have swung to one side or another to constitute more than two-thirds of the whole. It is a wearisome time. Such a large number of persons crowded together in a few apartments, the closeness of the air, the unbroken monotony of the hours, wear upon the inmates so intensely that many of them are taken ill and sometimes die, if the period is especially protracted.

THE HUSH OF EXPECTATION.

During all this time, a silence of expectation and anxiety hangs over Rome. The daily life of the city seems hushed and nothing but vague rumours of the proceedings within are listened to at all the gatherings in the town. Finally the day arrives when the count has increased sufficiently on one side to establish a majority. Then it is announced in the Conclave and every man's name is read and for whom he has voted. As soon as the Cardinal elected to the high post of Pope has accepted, the first "adoration" takes place, and the Cardinal-Deacon goes to the *Soglia* of St. Peter's and announces the great news to the assembled people.

THE ENGLISH FEELING ABOUT IRELAND

People Glad to be Rid of a Boring Topic: Back to Murder and Other Sensations

From a Trade Union Co-respondent.

There could be no worse guide to what the home-dwelling Englishman is interested in, and thinking about just now, than the current English newspapers, two-thirds of whose columns are at present devoted to Irish news arising from the settlement. Anyone who imagines that the space given to that news in the press is an indication of public interest here would be grievously out in their calculations. There was certainly a feeling of relief in the average man's mind when the news was first published, but it did not arise from an overwhelming satisfaction that the age long quarrel was ended, or from a conviction that his country had escaped a grave danger. It merely arose from a long frustrated hope that he would now never be bored to death any more with the alternate whines and threats of either the Irish or their curious English sympathizers.

For long the average man has read nothing of the Irish news in the newspapers except the little that can be grasped from a cursory glance at the headlines. If the headlines were not revealing enough, he would glance down the text for the name "Ireland," just as 20 years ago it was the custom for a reader of a periodical to make sure that the anecdote he was reading did not end in an advertisement for somebody or other's patent pills. The presence of the

abhorred name in either case was sufficient for the article to be "taken as read."

A PREFERENCE FOR SOCCER.

It is just the same to-day. The "Manchester Guardian" can shout that this is the greatest triumph of statesmanship for heaven knows how many years. The ultra-reactionary press can point to it as another overwhelming victory for the mysterious Elders of Zion. The Duke of Northumberland can once more tremble at the power of Russian gold. It all makes no difference. That apathetic villain, the "Man in the Street," goes on speculating whether Aston Villa will beat Manchester United next Saturday just as he always did and having settled that to his satisfaction turns with undiminished zest to the reports of Horatio Bottomley's last appearance in the police or law courts, or to grumbling that there is nothing in the papers about when they are going to have the head off "this here Landru."

The idea that an Irishman was a part pathetic, part funny individual, who had been rather hardly used, flickered completely out in England at the time of the 1916 Irish Rebellion. Politicians can make what arrangements they like, but the ordinary Englishman will never forget that. The Germans will be forgiven long before that stab in the back will be forgotten. If Ireland had achieved complete separation, and the Republic she professed to want, it would not have disturbed the home-dwelling Englishman, who has little knowledge of, or interest in, foreign affairs. Better an open enemy than a treacherous ally would have been his opinion.

NATIONALISTS OUT OF A JOB.

Yet one cannot help pitying the hosts of unbalanced young men in that country who will now be bereft of any real interest in life. There can be no disillusion so bitter as that of the Nationalist agitator when his grievances are finally redressed. Who will ever forget the howl of rage that went up from De Valera and some of his companions when they heard that plenipotentiaries had actually signed the agreement? No more to bask as martyrs in the sympathetic smiles of the sentimental American. No more hectic oratory beneath a rain of dollars. No more tears in public at the sufferings of that tiresome lady, Kathleen Mavourneen. No more tirades against the cunning oppressor.

What will they do? How will the fervour of the people be maintained? There is the Isle of Man. That might perhaps be claimed as a colony; and it might also be possible to work up an agitation for acquiring extra-territorial rights on certain portions of the west coast of England and Scotland, where there are large colonies of Irish. A hint of how to keep in the public eye might be obtained from Pilsudski and the Poles. There might also be possibilities in a great federation of Celts. There will certainly have

to be something to fight for, and some hated enemy to take the place of England, or the inevitable class war will commence and the disillusioned industrial workers of Dublin will make short work of the pedantic Griffiths, and the disgruntled De Valera. Not least of the troubles will be the drying up of the hitherto endless flood of dollars from America, all given to further the great cause of Irish freedom. The Scottish have the reputation of keeping an eye on the bawbees, but a Scotsman is generosity and open-handedness itself, compared to the average Irish peasant. There is a thin time coming for the Irish politicians when they have to depend on their followers for their salaries.

THE ENGLISHMAN EMANCIPATED.

But these problems do not disturb the emancipated Englishmen. All they want is to see Ireland figuring no more in their papers, occupying good space that could be filled up with sporting news, or fuller details of the latest murder.

The action of the Belfast workers in driving their Catholic fellow workers out of the local shipyards has largely alienated the English worker, who used to have a slight bias on the side of the Ulsterman. To-day neither one side nor the other is in favour. To the slow tolerant good-natured Englishman they appear equally impossible, and he only wished to be free of them. Even the Communist agitators do not preach the obvious moral that to succeed in an agitation you must use force. To do so would be to invite mobbing, for the very fact that it was an Irish policy would be sufficient to damn it in the eyes of the workers.

Finally, there is nothing that could better illustrate the point of view of the average elector in England than the result of the Walworth Parliamentary election. There were three candidates, and two of them made Ireland the main plank in their platforms. Jacobsen, the Coalition candidate, asked for the votes of the constituents because the Government had at last concluded an Irish peace. Boot, the Conservative and anti-waste candidate made a great feature of the betrayal of our friends in Ulster, and claimed for them more consideration. Naylor the Labour candidate left the whole subject severely alone, and concentrated on the broken promises Lloyd George made of an England that was going to be made fit for heroes to live in. He was a particularly feeble speaker, with a thin little voice, and an utterly unimpressive personality. Against either of his opponents it was hardly possible to imagine he had a dog's chance, and at the last election he had not polled half as many votes as his Coalition Liberal rival.

This time the Conservative and anti-waste candidate was at the bottom of the poll with 2,307 votes, the Coalition candidate had 360 more, and the man who would have nothing to say about Ireland won the election with a majority of 3,925 *verb. sap.*

THE NEED FOR A GOOD LIBRARY

And for a Large Museum Too: What it Should Be Like And How the Money Might Be Raised

If Shanghai needs a Library, she also needs a Museum and if needs are to be told let us combine the two for the purposes of discussion and the stimulation of interest. The Royal Asiatic Society's Library and Museum constitute a nucleus for something bigger and better than anything we have. As for the Museum, there is much that may be said. First, Shanghai since it is the most central place in China is the best place for a Museum where specimens of animal and bird and reptile life may be kept, as well as relics and antiques. University students throughout the country would come to Shanghai for study and scientific investigation. Second, China should not be without such a museum where careful and systematic records would be made of the work being done—much of which is original and extremely valuable historically. China is the original home of many forms of life. It is a very old country and contains specimens which do not exist in any other place on the globe. It is tremendously rich from the standpoint of present day animals and it covers an exceedingly wide range and includes Oriental types, Indian specimens, which are practically tropical, and Peliarctic.

A LARGE FIELD TO COVER.

These types spread widely and overlap.

There are also the Tartarian or Mongolian animals to add to the collection of a Museum. It has been pointed out that this overlapping is a matter of ranges only and that the animals themselves very rarely cross to form hybrids or new types. But with such a wide field for research and so much overlapping of ranges it is possible to study the relation of groups of animals and to carry on valuable research.

The great range of difference in environment has developed many new species of related families. There is for instance the Shansi gurbil, a species of rat which has left the desert and in the forested country has developed distinct markings and a ruddy colour with white underneath. The gurbil in the plains is not so distinctly marked while in Mongolia it is yellow and has no white marking whatever. Many of the same forms as exist in north China are more richly coloured and larger in Manchuria due to life in forested regions.

China is the original home of the pheasant family and of the partridges so that their species are interesting and valuable for collection and study. Moreover it is the centre of distribution for many forms of fish. There is all this richness for the efforts of the naturalist besides the fact that it

is presumed that in the same field may be found specimens which will throw some light upon the history of prehistoric man and the "missing link" in evolutionary data.

There are already in the Museum of Shanghai quite complete collections of birds due to the efforts of La Touche, Ricketts and Styan, and a valuable collection of reptiles made by Dr. Stanley. There is also a good collection of butterflies and of insects and some good shells. The mammals, however, are very poor, badly mounted and hopelessly scant.

What better than a good museum and library combined could come to Shanghai which would lend that stimulus to intellectual life so sorely needed in this gay and cosmopolitan port? Such a stimulus has been slow in coming and has long been needed.

WAYS AND MEANS.

How is it to be done? The building should be of a good size built after the manner of the South Kensington Museum with a broad front and wings going back on either side thus affording good light and ventilation throughout. There should be a large exhibition room containing well-mounted and well cared for specimens in glass cases. The rest of the specimens should be kept carefully in cabinets for the use of students.

One wing might be given over to

the library where such a collection of books might be gathered together as Dr. Morrison possessed—those which have been so sadly lost to China. The building would be modern, well-equipped, steam-heated, properly lighted, and comfortable. A European curator and a librarian would necessarily be employed—the curator a very versatile person who would recognize the value of new specimens.

And this costs money. Money for a building, money for books and specimens, money for an endowment fund. That such funds be donated is a beautiful hope but hardly a tangible one. Public subscription is a better idea and one which would stimulate the interest which is also necessary for such a decidedly public enterprise. At least the Royal Asiatic Society might join with the Municipal Council for the purpose of planning for such a building and for the obtaining of commodious grounds on which to put it.

UPON receipt of word that the Directors of Telephones at Shanghai and Soochow were to exchange positions, a number of local residents and residents of Soochow have telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications requesting that the order for the changes be cancelled, states the Chinese press.



BY APPOINTMENT.

CAUTION.

In consequence of spurious imitations
or

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea & Perrins call particular attention to their labels which bear their signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

placed on every bottle of Worcester-shire Sauce and without which none is genuine.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/6½ = Tls. 5.68 at 72.5 = \$7.83	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 74 = Tls. 135.13 at 72.5 = \$186.39	
Mexican Dollars, market rate	72.75
Native Interest	18
Copper Cash	212,500
Bar Silver	75
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Paris on London	Frs. 51.77
New York on London	G.\$4.22½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6
Demand	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	73½
Demand	74
PARIS—	
Demand	908
INDIA—	
Demand	268½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	75½
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	64½
BATAVIA—	
Demand	204½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	66

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/7½ nom.
4 m/s. Credits	3/9 "
4 m/s. Docs.	3/9½ "
6 m/s. Credits	3/10½ "
6 m/s. Docs.	3/10½ "
NEW YORK—	
Demand	76½ nom.
4 m/s. Credits	80½ "
4 m/s. Docs.	81½ "
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1005

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY.

Hk. Tl. 4.90 @ 3/8	£1
" 1 @ 995½	Frs. 11.09
" 1 @ —	Marks —
" 1.20 @ 74½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 65½	Yen 1.71
" 1 @ 276½	Rupees 3.08
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 16.75 Italian Lire	19.26
" Roubles	no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Jan. 25.	
It. Lire 16.50	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.65	Tl. 1
Marks 140.00	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.75	Y. 1
Quotations, Jan. 24.	
It. Lire 96.60	£1 stg.
It. Lire 22.85	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 186.00	Frs. 100 (France).

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Jan. 25.

The London-Paris cross-rate was quoted to-day at £1 = Frs. 51.11½.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Jan. 27.

At the close of business on the 25th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 30,850,000 and \$21,050,000.

These figures include Tls. 18,620,000 and \$13,960,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

997 bars from America.

391 " " London.

1,388 bars.

Shipments were:—Nil.

SYCEE

There were no movements of sycee during the week.

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$100,000 from Nanking.

60,000 " Soochow.

50,000 " Wuhu.

\$210,000

Shipments were:—

\$400,000 to Soochow.

200,000 " Nanking.

40,000 " Hankow.

\$640,000

SILVER.

The market throughout the week has remained steady with slight fluctuations; the price in London on Wednesday was 35d. ready and 34½d. forward, showing a rise of ½d. on the ready and a drop of ½d. on the forward price as on 18th instant. Very little business has been transacted. China has been both a buyer and a seller, and India a small buyer. The Continent has sold. Reuter's telegram received yesterday reports India bought and afterwards resold small quantities, China also bought a little ready. The New York quotation on Wednesday was 66½ business done. The London/New York cross rate is 422½.

EXCHANGE.

There has been little or no business doing during the week. Chinese have already begun holiday-making and there is not likely to be much doing during the next fortnight. Rates are steady at about quotation, T.T. 3/6d. for immediate cash and T.T. 3/5½d. February, the latter quotation being just about the equivalent of silver. 4 m/s L/C bills could be placed at 3/7½d. for this month and 3/6½d. February. Paper, however, is very scarce. Gold dollar T.T. is quoted at 73½, but 74½ could be done for any cash offering. 4 m/s bills could be placed at 76.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

British Imports and Exports

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state in their report of December 15:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,613,-

385, as compared with £126,612,-690 last week.

A substantial amount of gold was on offer and was practically all taken for the U.S.A. The price to-day, 98s/1d.—which represents a premium of only 15.6 per cent. over the Bank of England buying price.—is the lowest fixed since October 8, 1919.

Gold to the value of \$6,685,000 is reported as having arrived at New York—\$3,540,000 from London; \$2,045,000 from France, \$1,000,000 from Sweden; and \$100,000 from Germany.

Indian gold movements during October, 1921, show a net import of 192 lakhs of rupees.

The following are the figures relative to the United Kingdom movements of gold during the month of November, 1921:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
France	—	2,625
West Africa	66,312	1,272
China (including Hongkong)	2,415	—
United States of America	—	3,888,557
Central America and W. Indies	1,110	—
Rhodesia	189,606	—
Transvaal	3,358,585	—
British India	289,422	36,100
Straits Settlements	—	25,819
Other Countries	6,623	82,973
Total	3,914,073	4,037,349

The Transvaal gold output for November, 1921, amounted to 704,236 fine ounces, as compared with 707,825 fine ounces for October, 1921, and 633,787 fine ounces for November, 1920.

CURRENCY.

The Director of the Japanese Mint, Osaka, reports that the grand total of all coins struck during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921 amounted to 436,022,087 in number and to Y.12,780,549.07 face value, an increase over last year of Y. 6,660,335.15 in nickel coin, and Y.949,647,595 in bronze coin. Gold and silver coins were not struck at all, which is significant.

SILVER DURING DECEMBER

The Indian Demand

In their report on silver for December 15 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

Business has been active throughout the week. The Indian Bazaars bought with freedom on several days for prompt shipment. There was, however, an absence of competition, except on the part of a few bears, and the prices did not therefore harden to any extent. Supplies, too, from the Continent and elsewhere were unusually plentiful. China has been inactive and trade demand is at a standstill. A relaxation of Indian demand, therefore, would probably give ease to the market.

We are informed from Bombay under date of the 26th ultimo, that there was a better demand for the metal, but that it was mostly supplied with country bar silver of which there was a good stock in

that market. This plentiful supply of country bar silver was owing to the arrival of a large amount of silver kraans (Persian coins).

Indian trade figures show a net import of silver amounting to 1.41 lakhs of rupees during the month of October, 1921.

The use of silver in the East for banking purposes is of great antiquity. The Berlin Museum possesses an ancient papyrus, the back bearing words which link a loan of silver with a rate of interest which would be highly attractive to a modern holder of the metal. The inscription is a draft of a due bill relating to about 850 B. C., a period far earlier than that of any previously discovered Egyptian document of like import. A priest of Amon who was manager of a royal sub-treasury lent 5 deben of silver (about 20 shillings) for one year at 100 per cent. interest. The silver, it was stated, belonged to the Treasury of Harsophes, an Egyptian god, indicating its fineness. Assayers, who take just pride in their wonderful accuracy, may appreciate this suggestion of divine origin.

DEPENDENCE ON INDIA.

Dealing with the market on the same date Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid say:—

The silver market has been very active during the past week and the fall of 3d. per ounce during the

previous week has been partially recovered, the lower level having induced considerable buying orders to be sent from India.

These orders have been for immediate shipment and also for a little way forward and the price which was 34½d. on the 8th instant had recovered to 35½d. by the 10th instant. Since then the quotation has remained at about this level with the exception of the 13th instant when the market appears to have been rather unduly depressed by Continental sales and on that day the price fell to 34½. These sales have been much more in evidence lately and there are rumours of large arrivals which are likely to come on the market.

The New French Currency

The following paragraph on currency matters is included in Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report of December 6:—

A decree has been issued in France prohibiting the export of the new aluminium currency. We understand that the coins are extraordinarily popular, and disappear almost as soon as issued. This action indicates the desire of the populace to possess coins, although their intrinsic is not equal to their nominal value.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A Quiet Week Preceding the New Year: Satisfactory Settlement Expected

Jan. 27.

Little interest has been taken in any description of business this week, the Chinese being fully occupied with the China New Year settlement. All accounts agree that the settlement is proceeding satisfactorily, one feature being the complete absence of any effort on the part of dealers to make forced sales to obtain money. The native banks all appear to be in a sound condition, and although there were disquieting rumours in connexion with one of them it is understood that arrangements have been satisfactorily made. The only activity shown in the market has been in raw furs in which a good business took place, while America has also inquired strongly for early wool shipments.

PIECE GOODS.

About the only matter of interest in piece goods is the calculation made by observant Chinese respecting the number of dealers who have made profits this past year. In 1920 the percentage was very small, losses rather being the rule, but in 1921 a very much larger number have been enabled to show a credit balance. The market has closed with a healthy undertone, auguring well for business after the settlement.

Sufficient time has not elapsed for the market to have felt the effect of the proposed reduction of wages in Lancashire. Cables just received quote reductions in certain lines, but these are not general and obviously have not been brought about by the prospective reduction.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market—There has been no cotton market this week, and no quotations are available. The position is regarded as weaker in sympathy with the drop in American and Indian varieties.

Yarn.—No movements of yarn have taken place during the week, but the position is considered very healthy and a brisk business is looked for after the holidays. Mills are, on an average, booked up between two and three months ahead.

SILK.

No change has taken place in the silk market since last week. The drop in Japan now amounts to Y.150 altogether, and meanwhile American buyers are holding off.

PRODUCE.

The demand for wool from America has continued, shipments being wanted for February. Local supplies are very short.

Raw furs have been in strong request, and a big business has taken place in weasel skins, principally for America. London has also been inquiring, but the main business from that quarter will not mature until after the New Year.

SUMMARY OF EXCHANGE: HIGHEST AND LOWEST WITH AVERAGE T.T. MONTHLY RATES 1921

HIGHEST				LOWEST				Average Monthly Rate
Month	Bar Silver	T.T.	4 m/s Credits	Month	Bar Silver	T.T.	4 m/s Credits	
Jan. 7	42½	4/1½	4/5½*	Jan. 31	36½	3/6	3/9	3/10½
Feb. 4	37½	3/5	3/8	Feb. 26	31½	3/2	3/5	3/3½
Mar. 1	33	3/2	3/5	Mar. 7	30½	2/11	3/2†	3/0
April 19	35½	3/3	3/6	April 2	32½	3/1	3/4	3/2½
May 9	35½	3/3	3/6	May 21	33½	3/2	3/5	3/2½
June 21	35½	3/5½	3/8½	June 2-3	33½	3/2	3/5	3/4
July 29	39½	3/8	3/11	July 4	35½	3/5½	3/8½	3/7½
Aug. 2	39½	3/9	4/-	Aug. 10	36½	3/6½	3/9½	3/8
Sept. 30	43½	3/11	4/2	Sept. 1	37½	3/7	3/10	3/8½
Oct. 14	42½	4/2	4/5	Oct. 6	39½	3/9	4/-	3/11½
Nov. 1	40½	4/-	4/3	Nov. 25	37½	3/8	3/11	3/9½
Dec. 1	37½	3/10	4/1	Dec. 31	34½	3/5	3/8	3/7

Average for year = 3/6½

* Highest † Lowest

In 1920 the highest point silver touched was 42½ (on Oct. 14) and the lowest was 30½ (March 7) with T.T. on those dates 4/2 and 2/11 respectively, a difference of 1/3 between highest and lowest for T.T. and for silver 1/0½. March gave the lowest average rate of 3/- and October the highest at 3/11½.

It may be of interest to some to have presented some sort of average rate that does not only include "war" years, and for this purpose the 1907-1921 table below may come in useful:—

Year	Year
1907 2/8½	1914 2/5½
1908 2/4½	1915 2/3½
1909 2/4	1916 2/11½
1910 2/4½	1917 3/10½
1911 2/4½	1918 4/8½
1912 2/8½	1919 5/7½
1913 2/8½	1920 6/1½
	1921 3/6½

(Average for 7 years 2/6½)

(Average for 8 years 3/11½)

Average for 15 years 3/3½.

H. F. BELL.

Tairen Monetary Standard

Peking, Jan. 23.

With reference to a report that, following a Sino-Japanese conference at Mukden, it had been decided to revert to the silver monetary standard on the Tairen Stock Exchange, it is officially announced from Tairen that no such conference has been held, proposed or discussed. It is understood, however, that the use of the gold standard has been suspended.—Reuter.

British Loans Oversubscribed

London, Jan. 23.

The new issues of £30,000,000 of 3 per cent. British local loans stock, at the price of 57 and Anglo-Persian oil shares are over-subscribed. The subscription lists closed within an hour of opening.—Reuter.

Clan Line Debentures

London, Jan. 24.

Subscriptions are invited to-day for the Clan Line issue of £1,500,000 of 7 per cent. debentures at 99. The Company is at present free of debenture liabilities and offer a specific first mortgage on 16 vessels valued at £3,226,000. It is stated that even during 1921, which was a bad year, sufficient profits were made to cover the interest of the issue four times over.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE WAGES

Probable Reduction

London, Jan. 24.

The Lancashire cotton operatives have agreed to accept the employers' proposal to reduce from three months to one month, the period of formal notice of alteration in wages.

This has averted a threatened crisis and has also stabilized the industry for at least two months and has prevented a likelihood of a relapse in the trade just when it is showing real signs of recovery.

It is understood that at the end of the two months an agreement will be reached with regard to the reduction of wages which is at present 145 per cent. above lists. It is stated that probably employers will suggest a reduction of 45 per cent. on the present list rates.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE BALANCE

Need of Increasing Exports

Tokio, Jan. 20.

If Japan wishes to share in the future export business of the world, her producers must meet the situation squarely with lower prices, said Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at the annual meeting of the Tokio Clearing House to-day.

Economy in consumption, retrenchment in national expendi-

ture, the elimination of speculation and extravagance, and readjustment effecting lower cost of production are the only means of remedying the present trade balance against Japan.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Some Imports and Exports

Melbourne, Dec. 15.

The Japanese steamer Hudson Maru has lifted about 80,000 railway sleepers from northern Tasmania for use in connexion with railway construction in China. The cargo represents a total of approximately 2,000,000 super ft.

THE IMPORTS.

Official statistics relating to the imports of tea into Australia during the month of October, have been issued, and reveal the following comparisons with the corresponding month in 1920.

Shipping tonnage in 1920.				
Country of Origin.	Oct. lb.	1921 £	Oct. lb.	1920 £
Ceylon	651,864	43,139	760,857	33,936
India	726,465	33,041	516,211	25,136
China	71,177	4,273	12,375	953
Java	2,441,752	81,997	788,779	31,651
Japan	6,310	211	—	—
Other countries	104	5	33,275	2,035
Total	3,897,572	162,666	2,111,497	93,711

RICE FROM SAIGON.

A shipment of new season's No. 1 Saigon rice, which arrived in Sydney at the commencement of the month, is declared by experts to be the best quality that has arrived in Sydney for some time. The grain was completely free of weevil. Prices generally remain unchanged.—Reuter.

LOWER RUBBER PRICES IN LONDON

A Loss of Confidence

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. yesterday received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker & Co., London, dated January 21:—

Average spot price standard quality ribbed smoked sheet 93d.

Average spot price standard quality first crepe 92d.

Market weak. Further liquidations. Loss of confidence due to apparent ceasing restriction.

Sugar Production in Australia

The general superintendent of the Australian Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations (Mr. Easterby) has announced that according to present indications 250,000 tons of sugar would be harvested in Queensland during the coming season. If this output was realized it would be the best year that Queensland had seen for sugar production, with the exception of 1917, when the yield was 307,000 tons. Mr. Easterby expressed the opinion that it may not be necessary to import sugar to make up any slight deficiency in Australia, as there is still a balance from previous importations.

Australian Cotton

The prospects of the cotton growing industry in Queensland are now so good that more power and more shed accommodation will have to be provided in order to enable Australia to take full advantage of her great resources in the northern State.

The Queensland State Minister of Agriculture announced at Brisbane that his department would give co-operative help to all ginning companies it could in marketing the large crop in sight.

The cotton coming to hand was of good quality and clean, and up to date 205 tons in the seed had been received, and 16 tons of line manufactured from the portion that has been treated. In addition there is about 136 tons of seed for disposal.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT TRADE

Effort to Expand It In China: Important Government Regulations

Efforts on a considerable scale are in progress for the promotion of trade between Australia and China. A certain amount of trade, of course, passes all the time, but hitherto it has been of small dimensions, and there are special reasons why the work should be pushed at the present juncture.

In the first place the attention of the whole world has in recent years been more and more drawn to the potentialities for business with China, and then there is the special point of view that Australia has lately undergone a considerable change in her commercial standpoint. Formerly her sole exports consisted of raw material and food-stuffs, but she has latterly developed into a manufacturing country with a very wide range of articles to sell to other peoples. These two facts in conjunction are the reason for the present campaign to promote the trade of the Commonwealth with China.

An initial step in the work was the appointment of Mr. E. S. Little as Australian Trade Commissioner for China, and the establishment of an office in Shanghai. Since his appointment Mr. Little has travelled much throughout China inquiring into the possibilities of trade with Australia as well as its difficulties, and as evidence of the work being done it may be mentioned that over 1,000 letters a month are despatched from the Commissioner's office, as well as the supplying of all manner of information. This in itself, shows the possibilities. The steps taken to overcome the obstacles standing in the way of development in the past are of even greater importance.

WHERE THE EXPORTER FAILED.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that in the past the Australian exporter has failed to pay attention to certain essentials in the matter

of business. He did not take pains to see that his goods were properly packed, the result being that as often as not they reached their destination in a deplorable condition. Another point was the labelling of the goods he sent abroad, standardization in description being neglected, and then there was the general complaint that too little interest was taken in the class of goods likely to interest consumers in different countries. These points combined with difficulties in the way of rapid transport owing to the absence of shipping facilities militated against success in a business where competition was already keen.

Full recognition has been given to all these drawbacks, and the first stage in the campaign is to bring Australian trade in line with the demands of consuming countries. In the first place it is the work of the Trade Commissioner's office to inform Australian exporters of the kind of goods required in China, and as a preliminary measure a series of circulars has been prepared by the Commissioner enumerating the classes of trade which can be carried out in China. These circulars are being printed by the Government and distributed to manufacturers and producers in the Commonwealth. At the same time the Commissioner is dealing with applications from Australia for information regarding likely purchasers and distributors of imports.

CLASSIFICATION AND PACKING.

At the same time the Commonwealth Government has adopted measures to ensure the standard of exports and their suitable packing. Statutory rules have been enacted which will go a long way to prevent inferior or badly packed articles from leaving the country, and so important are these that some special attention must be paid to them.

Rules under the Customs Act provide that inspectors may visit any establishment for the manufacture of goods for export, take samples to ascertain whether the regulations have been complied with, and unless the latter conditions have been fulfilled permission to export may be refused. Then follow conditions for the packing of produce—butter, cheese, fruit, jam, etc.—and rules for the canning

of fruit. These are very comprehensive, and provision is made for a penalty of £50 in the case of a breach.

Regulations under the Commerce Act are no less stringent, and these deal with the requirements now in force for trade descriptions. Fruit may be graded—although grading is not compulsory—according to three qualities, but if not so classified, must be plainly marked as ungraded. Inferior or unsound goods or those below the standard must bear the description in bold characters "inferior," "unsound" or "below standard," and any foods

containing deleterious substances must have a statement to that effect. Similar regulations extend to a large number of articles, and afford evidence of the care taken to ensure that Australian goods leaving the country will conform to a recognized high standard, or if not, will plainly state that they do not.

With these measures in force it is anticipated that the export trade of the Commonwealth will be placed upon a thoroughly sound footing and that the other measures in force will ensure prosperity for it.

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LAW REPORTS

JUDGEMENT IN THE NAILS DISPUTE

Decision in Favour of the De- fendants: Goods Not Delivered Within Reasonable Time

Matters of considerable interest in connexion with the interpretation of an import contract were dealt with by his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Saturday in giving judgement in the action brought by Messrs. Arnaud Coste & R. V. Dent against Messrs. Dowler Forbes & Co.

Mr. E. L. Hartopp appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for defendants.

His Honour, in giving judgement, said: This is a claim by plaintiffs, Messrs. Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent, against Messrs. Dowler Forbes & Co., the defendants, for damages amounting to £2,123.10.4 for breach of contract.

The plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants, signed by both parties on May 18, 1920, plaintiff to sell to defendants 1,000 kegs of wire nails, the price stated in the contract to be at £3.1.0 a keg.

The parts of the contract material to this case are as follows:—

"Delivery of the whole goods to be taken by the buyers within four weeks after their arrival and in any event before maturity date of suppliers' draft on Messrs. Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent, of which date the buyer is to be duly notified.

"The goods . . . are to be examined by the buyers within 10 days after arrival. . . . No claims of any sort will be recognized by Messrs. Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent unless formally presented to them within 10 days after arrival of goods. Insurance from date of arrival is to be charged to buyers' account.

"Shipment August/September 1920.

"Messrs. Arnaud-Coste and R. V. Dent will not be responsible for late or deferred shipment of the whole or any part of the goods.

"This contract is subject to *force majeure* and strike clauses as set out in footnote.

"Exchange to be settled through Messrs. Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent on arrival of goods or earlier."

Footnote: "Subject to usual strike and *force majeure* clauses."

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS.

Now, what are the duties and obligations of the two parties on this contract, Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent, the sellers, and Dowler Forbes & Co., the buyers?

The buyer has to take delivery of the whole of the goods within four weeks after arrival and in any event before maturity date of suppliers' draft of which the buyer is to be notified. Therefore, it is clear that the seller has to give notice to the buyer of date of arrival and maturity date of draft. The goods are to be examined by the buyers within 10 days after arrival, and the sellers will not recognize any claims by buyers unless formally made within 10 days after arrival. This appears to entail on the sellers the duty of

giving the buyers the very earliest information of arrival in order that the buyers may have time to make their examination and put in a formal claim if necessary.

The insurance is from date of arrival, and therefore the sooner the buyer has notice of arrival and takes up his goods the shorter the period over which insurance is necessary.

Shipment August and September I will deal with later.

Sellers not responsible for deferred shipment and the contract is subject to *force majeure* and strike clauses.

Exchange has either to be settled before arrival of goods or on arrival; therefore, if exchange is not settled before arrival notice of arrival is necessary in order that the buyers may settle exchange at that period.

THE STORY OF THE CASE.

The history of the case is as follows:—The defendants on April 28, 1920, confirm the order, one of the terms being "Shipment August/September" and in due course the contract is signed in May, 1920.

The defendants up to October, 1920, hear nothing more about the matter, and so ask for information about it. The answer they get on October 28 from the plaintiffs is that the goods are coming forward in November, the delay being due to circumstances over which they had no control, and they refer to the contingency in the footnote of the contract.

The same day the defendants write and say "You will find that the shipment was to be made during August/September and we consider the delay unreasonable," and give notice of repudiation of contract and ask the plaintiffs to cable to that effect to their London office.

Correspondence then takes place from October 29 to December 1, in which the plaintiffs state they are endeavouring to cancel the contract, and finally that they are unable to do so, but continue to state that they will rely on the deferred clause of the contract and refuse to agree to a repudiation of the contract, while the defendants reiterate their repudiation of the contract. On April 1, the plaintiffs' solicitors write to the defendants informing them that the last shipment of the cargo had arrived. This was the first intimation that the defendants had had that any cargo had arrived.

Correspondence then ensues as to the shipments and arrivals, and the defendants ask why they had not been given notice, to which the plaintiffs reply that as the defendants "definitely refuse to take delivery. . . . our clients very properly thought there was no object in giving such notification."

Dates of shipments and arrivals finally given are: shipment December 12, arrival February 26, 1921; shipment January 1, 1921, arrival March 4; and shipment January 22, arrival March 22.

The defendants ask for reason for delay in shipments. The plaintiffs reply and give as their reasons, a strike of the nail machine operators

from April 1920 to June 1920, and later on send a certificate from the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. in London and a solemn declaration by someone named Hugh Girvan, as to delay being caused by fog and Christmas traffic at the end of 1920.

The contract states shipments "August/September." This can only mean, shipments to be in August or September, or shipments to be in August or September, or shipments to be within period of months of August and September, as Baron Parke states in *Ford v. Beech*, 11 Q.B. Reports, 560: "In adjudicating upon the construction and effect in law of this agreement, the common and universal principles ought to be applied: namely, that it ought to receive the construction which its language will admit, and which best effectuates the intention of the parties, to be collected from the whole of the agreement."

From the beginning of this transaction, in the letter confirming the order, before the contract was signed, August/September is stated as the time for shipment.

WHAT IS "REASONABLE TIME?"

The plaintiffs plead that their deferred shipment clause protects them. But how far does it protect them? I put the question to Counsel for the plaintiffs: "Could the goods have been shipped two years hence and your clients remain protected by that clause?" He was of course bound to answer that the goods must be shipped in a reasonable time.

The plaintiffs further plead that the contract covered them for delay in consequence of *force majeure* and strikes. But if they are to rely upon this they must prove it, which they have not done.

There are two certificates produced, but not proved, to the effect that there was a strike on in April 1920. It is to be noted that this strike was going on when the plaintiffs agreed to ship in August/September and signed a contract to that effect. The strike terminated in June 1920, long before the date of shipment. The fog and Christmas traffic were long after the agreed date of shipment. Can it be said, even if it had been proved, that a strike which terminated in June 1920 is sufficient to render the delay from August and September until December and January a reasonable one?

It has been from time to time laid down that even when no time is fixed, the law implies that performance must be completed within a reasonable time—with reference to the circumstances, and that what is a reasonable time is a question of fact for the court.

This is a contract in which it is abundantly clear that time was a most material matter: markets, prices and exchange, to the common knowledge, were fluctuating, and the defendants say that, having from the first fixed their time in August/September, they have a right to have the goods shipped at that period, or as soon after as, under all circumstances, is possible under a reasonable interpretation of deferred shipment clause.

DEFENDANTS' REPUDIATION.

I will now deal with the question of the repudiation of the contract by the defendants.

A party to a contract who refuses to agree to a repudiation may, as Lord Cockburn says in *Frost v. Knight*, L. R. 7., Ex. 112., "Await the time when the contract is to be executed, and then hold the other party responsible for all consequences of non-performance; but in that case. . . he remains subject to all his own obligations and liabilities under it, and enables the other party not only to complete the contract, if so advised. . . but also to take advantage of any supervening circumstances which would justify him in declining to complete it."

Did the plaintiffs fulfil their obligations? The first shipment of goods arrived on February 26. Plaintiffs gave no notice to defendants till April 1, so how can the buyers take possession within four weeks?

The plaintiffs say that the four weeks' clause only refers to the arrival of the whole consignment, and they were not obliged to give notice until the whole consignment had arrived. But how can that argument be maintained when the contract states that the buyers have only 10 days after the arrival within which to examine and make formal claim.

When the defendants had notice of arrival, some of these goods had been landed and stored in Shanghai for over a month. Deterioration and damage of various kinds might have occurred and the defendants barred by the contract from maintaining any claims; the 10 days having elapsed long before they had notice. Even if, as the plaintiffs suggest, that notice of arrival meant the completed arrival of the whole consignment, they only gave the defendants notice on the tenth day, April 1, the last consignment having arrived on March 22; and therefore gave the defendants insufficient time to make their examination and formal complaint.

JUDGEMENT FOR DEFENCE.

The defendants also required notice of arrival on account of insurance, i.e., so that they might if they liked have reduced the period of insurance to its shortest limit of time, and there was also the question of exchange to be settled, which might have varied considerably between March 22 and April 1. Nor was any notice given to the buyers of the maturity date of the draft.

Various other points have been argued in this case but it is sufficient for the present purpose to rely upon two only: Namely, were these goods delivered in reasonable time, and have the plaintiffs carried out all their obligations from the date of the repudiation of the contract to enable them to make the defendants responsible for the non-performance of the contract?

I am of opinion that the goods were not delivered in reasonable time, that the mutual intention of the parties was that the goods should be shipped during the months of August and September 1920; that

they cannot rely upon their deferred shipment clause because they have not proved sufficient cause for the delay.

And I am further of opinion that the plaintiffs have entirely failed to fulfil their obligations to the defendants after the defendants had repudiated the contract in October 1920; as they were bound to do by law. Consequently the plaintiffs are unable to make the defendants responsible for the non-performance. Therefore the plaintiffs' claim fails and there must be judgement for the defendants with costs.

CIVIL ACTION AGAINST
LEICESTERClaim for Goods Supplied to a
Chinese Shipping Company

G. B. Leicester, who was recently prosecuted in connexion with the business of a Chinese shipping company, was the defendant in two cases heard by his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, plaintiffs in each case being Chinese shopkeepers. Both were represented by Mr. M. L. Heen.

In the first case, a Chinese furniture dealer gave evidence that goods to the value of Tls. 326.50 were supplied to the Eastern Steamship Co., delivery being made before the company was transferred to defendant. The latter promised to pay when witness went to the office to collect the money. The former Chinese manager told witness that all bills would be paid by Leicester, and at one interview defendant placed his signature to the bill. A cheque for \$200, bearing the company's chop, was handed to witness, but it was afterwards dishonoured.

His Lordship—It is not very strong evidence.

Mr. Heen—I think a *prima facie* case has been made out. Plaintiff has supplied the goods, and the question is, who is responsible for payment?

His Lordship pointed out that the furniture had been supplied to the company before Leicester joined the firm, and there was no evidence that he was responsible.

ONLY A MANAGER.

Defendant gave evidence, and denied the debt, saying he was employed by the company as shipping manager. It was a Chinese concern, with two partners, Lee Ang and G. C. Hong. He used to call the latter "Mr. Jones." He signed the bill because he was told that it was an order for new furniture and required the foreign manager's signature.

In answer to his Lordship, defendant said that he had no share at all in the business. He was engaged at a salary of Tls. 300 a month and was with the firm six weeks, but he was never paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Heen, defendant said he had only a verbal agreement with the company. He was unable to say where Mr. Hong was.

His Lordship observed that it might be that Hong was the villain of the piece, but they could not tell from the evidence so far given.

Defendant further stated that he left the firm on December 23 and was subsequently arrested on a criminal charge.

His Lordship—On which you will be tried here to-morrow?

Defendant—Yes.

His Lordship granted an adjournment for further evidence, the adjournment applying to both cases.

ALLEGED FALSE
PRETENCESTrial of G. B. Leicester in H. M.
Supreme Court: Shipping
Office in Embryo

The trial of G. B. Leicester, who is alleged to have obtained money from Chinese seamen through the medium of a concern called the Far Eastern S. N. Co., took place at H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday before his Honour Judge Grain, and a jury composed of Messrs. O. M. Green, H. W. Pilcher, O. S. Benbow Rowe, G. E. Mitchell and W. Ashton.

There were three charges against the accused of having obtained money by false pretences: \$100 from a Chinese who was to be found employment as a *bo'sun*, \$100 from another who was to be a steward, and the same amount from a third man who was to be a second engineer.

In the absence of the Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. S. H. McKean conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Tycho Wing defended Leicester, who pleaded not guilty.

In opening the case, Mr. McKean said the business carried on was ostensibly that of a steamship company, accused being assisted in its conduct by two Chinese, Vung and Au, but in fact the company never did any business. It was represented to the Chinese, who were introduced by Vung and Au, that steamers were being chartered and that crews were required to man them, and on the promise that positions would be obtained for them when the ships arrived in Shanghai, fees were obtained, and receipts given, signed by the accused. The seamen began to press for information as to when the ships would arrive, and eventually when the office was found to have been closed information was given to the police and accused was arrested. Counsel submitted that there could be no question of a mistake having been made, the accused's course of conduct being systematic.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFICE.

Det. Sgt. Yorke gave evidence as to arresting Leicester on board the str. Cathay, and also as to investigations made at the office of the Far Eastern S. N. Co., 134 Szechuen Road. The first floor was arranged in the usual style of a business office, with import and export signs displayed. There were

letter files, which contained no business letters, but some applications for positions. There were also desks and filing cabinets, filled with stationery and blank customs forms. There was a shipping paper with a half page illustration of a vessel, to which accused alluded with the remark: "That is the kind of thing I intend getting out." The walls were lined with prints of drawings, and accused said: "Those are the plans of the ships I was going to bring out."

Witness had ascertained that the Chinese named Vung was formerly compradore in the Canadian-Chinese Commercial Co., with which accused was also connected. Vung absconded on December 17, and there was a Mixed Court warrant out for his arrest. So far as witness could ascertain, the Chinese named Au was the man who actually founded the firm. About October he seemed to have got into difficulties and went to Japan. He finally disappeared in November owing to an action brought against him by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and there was now a warrant out for his arrest.

ASSISTED THE POLICE.

In answer to Mr. Wing, witness admitted that there were many cases in which Vung had obtained money. Witness had inadvertently omitted to state that, when arrested, Leicester said that he would be able to clear himself. He made no difficulties at all and assisted in the inquiries which were made. So far as witness knew anything about shipping offices, that of the Far Eastern S. N. Co. looked like a shipping office in an embryo stage.

Sam Schiller, a young man who was engaged by Leicester as a clerk in the office, gave evidence that accused observed to him: "The Chinese are crooks, so I am going to be a crook." Witness had no work to do in the office. He read story books all the time he was "working" there. On one occasion, accused showed him a cablegram, and asked: "Do you see anything funny about this?" "No," witness replied, and accused continued: "It is a forgery which I have written myself." Witness added that the cablegram was to be shown to Vung, who (accused explained) was pressing him about something and he wanted to keep him quiet.

"MR. JONES," OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Counsel produced the following letter which witness recognized as one which he had typed out at the request of accused:

Queen's Hotel.
San Francisco
Oct. 25, 1921.

G. B. LEICESTER, Esq.,
C/o British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—This will confirm my cable of the 15th instant with regard to the four steamers I am offering you, one of which will be of 4,500 tons and the others of 2,000 tons each.

The vessels are in good condition and steam 12 knots on a consumption of 200 tons of best Cardiff coal. On arrival at Hongkong the foreign crew will return to America and you will be required to replace them by Chinese.

As I stated, I will require a bank guarantee of G.\$1,500 per month profit on each steamer, and a substantial profit on arrival of the vessels at Shanghai.

Arrange matters as quickly as possible.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. JONES.

Witness never saw any business going on in the office, which closed on December 22.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wing, witness denied that accused had told him the letter referred to had been written by him on the instructions of Vung.

Counsel:—Your story is that accused told you the Chinese were crooks and that he was going to be a crook himself, and you took a job there forthwith?

Witness:—Yes.

Counsel:—It does you credit.

There followed the evidence of the three Chinese complainants, who stated that they had each paid \$100 to accused and received receipts signed by him guaranteeing them employment on the company's ships. Other Chinese also spoke as to having paid money to the company for the same purpose. None of them had been given employment, and no money had been returned.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE.

Accused then gave evidence, saying that Vung first proposed that he should join the company, a new firm with a prospect of doing good business. He introduced accused to Au and Liang, who told him that they already had two ships, at that time in Japan, the Moplak and the Moollee.

They said they wanted to charter four steamers and witness undertook to arrange matters for them, first giving them to understand that he could not go ahead unless a substantial bank guarantee were put up, such as would be satisfactory to the owners of the ships in the United States.

Witness was assured that such a guarantee could easily be arranged, and witness eventually agreed to act as foreign manager of the firm, at a salary of Tls. 300 a month, with hotel expenses. It was understood that witness would conduct negotiations with the ship-owners in America, and they would attend to the guarantee. Arrangements were practically concluded for getting four ships out, witness being in negotiation with Mr. Chalmers, representative of the Clinchfield S. N. Co. of New York. Messrs. Au and Liang went to Ningpo to arrange finances, and witness had not seen them since.

THE LETTER EXPLAINED.

With regard to the letter purporting to have been written in San Francisco by "W. Jones," witness admitted that he dictated and signed it. Messrs. Au and Liang were finding it difficult to complete financial arrangements at Ningpo, and Vung suggested witness should write the letter to satisfy the Chinese whom they were approaching. After a certain amount of deliberation, witness decided there could be no harm in doing this. He ex-

plained to Schiller that such a letter was not a thing that would crop up in his office work every day; he did not want Schiller to be under the impression that he was being an accessory to a forger, or anything like that. The letter was handed over to Vung. Witness now realized that the writing of that letter was an impropriety.

In some cases, he received money from the Chinese in consideration of finding them berths on the company's steamers. The reason for this was that he wanted an advance in salary and Vung suggested that he should engage some of the crews, and charge them commission.

Altogether, witness received about \$300. He engaged the men in perfect good faith and under the conviction that he could give them employment. Vung was the one who introduced them and spoke about the money.

FIRST SUSPICIOUS.

First suspicions about the firm were aroused about the middle of November when a cheque for Tls. 3,100 which Au had given to pay for a motor car was dishonoured. This looked rather queer. He finally made up his mind what the business was on December 15, when a dealer called for the money for the office furniture, which witness thought had already been paid for. He challenged Vung with having deceived him from the very beginning: that the company had not got two ships in Japan, that there was actually no intention to charter other ships.

Vung became very angry, and when witness threatened to leave the firm, he became frightened, and said: "If you leave the firm, I will get you into trouble." Witness told him to go ahead; that he believed he had engaged men for positions which did not exist, and that it was up to Vung to see the Chinese and settle matters.

Witness could get nothing out of Vung and eventually left the business and obtained a berth as second engineer on the str. Cathay. He was never anything more than a salaried employee with the company.

THE CABLE INCIDENT.

In cross-examination by Mr. McKean, witness admitted that he himself typed out the cable which was supposed to have come from San Francisco, and that he dictated the letter signed "W. Jones," also supposed to have come from San Francisco. The letter was written on Vung's suggestion, with the idea that it would help Au and Liang to complete their financial arrangements at Ningpo.

Counsel—It was written to deceive the people at Ningpo?

Witness—Au and Liang only wanted some evidence to show.

Counsel—But that is not evidence; it is a false statement.

His Lordship—You simply say you perpetrated a fraudulent document because a Chinese with whom you were slightly acquainted told you to do so?

Accused—I thought I was acting in the good interests of the business. I could not see any harm in the letter or the telegram.

This concluded the case for the defence.

THE BIGGER DUPE.

Counsel then addressed the Jury, and Mr. Wing, for the defence, urged that accused was more of a dupe than the Chinese seamen who had lost their money. Counsel suggested that the Chinese who put up the scheme realized that the presence of a foreign manager in the office would carry more weight with the Chinese.

The foreign manager could be stuck in the office to take responsibilities, to be pointed out to Chinese as the Taipan, to write receipts in English and sign them himself, so that when the day of trouble came the burden would fall upon him. The Chinese had vanished into thin air, and accused was left to face the music!

Counsel further suggested that accused had been victimized by keener minds than his own. This was particularly so in the case of the fraudulent letter, a letter which Vung used as a lever against Leicester, and which, having got away from Shanghai, he himself sent to the police.

THE VERDICT.

His Lordship, in summing up, commented on the fact that Chalmers, with whom accused was supposed to have negotiated for the charter of vessels, had not been called. He also pointed out that, having written a letter which he admitted was fraudulent, he made no complaint, informed no one, and did not leave the company.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and returned after an absence of close on three-quarters of an hour.

The foreman asked if they were permitted to add to their verdict a rider containing an expression of opinion.

His Lordship—Is your verdict unanimous?

The Foreman—We are unanimous on the whole question.

His Lordship—I am not bound to take notice of it, but I shall be quite pleased to hear any rider.

After reading the rider, his Lordship observed: I think you had better be satisfied just with your verdict.

The Foreman—We find prisoner not guilty.

His Lordship—Prisoner, the jury have found you not guilty. Therefore, you are discharged.

In discharging the jury, his Lordship thanked them for the attention they had given to the case.

MOTOR CARS AND NUMBER PLATES

Three Vehicles Alleged to Have Had the Same Number: Failure of Police Prosecution

At H. M. Police Court on Monday, before Mr. G. W. King, Mr. James Taylor, of the Central Garage, was summoned for a breach of traffic regulations, the alleged offence being that, being the licensee of car No. 1173 he on January 16 used the same number on another car not described in the application form; and further that he failed to have a number plate fixed on the front of the car.

Chief Inspector Kinipple appeared to prosecute.

Sgt. Ginnane gave evidence as to seeing the car driven by a Chinese. It was a small two-seater, and there was no number plate on the front of it. Witness had seen plate No. 1173 on two other cars, a large car and a small truck. He reported the matter to headquarters.

Defendant stated that he knew nothing about the matter. Plate No. 1173 was on the car it was supposed to be on. He thought the police should have stopped the driver to find out where he got the number plate.

His Worship asked Inspector Kinipple if he thought defendant had anything to do with the small two-seater?

The Inspector—That we cannot say.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

His Worship—Supposing I have a car numbered 1505. Could you charge me with using the number on the wrong car if half a dozen other car owners decide to use the same number? It is going a long way to suggest that defendant is doing this to annoy the police or for his own purposes.

Defendant—As far as I know the number has never been taken off this car, or put on to another one.

Inspector Kinipple—It is a perfectly easy matter to transfer a number plate from one car to another.

His Worship—The only purpose would be to defeat the revenue, and you have no right to say that unless you can prove it.

Defendant added that he had done his best to find out about this number, but could ascertain nothing. Permission had not been given to anyone to change the number plates.

His Worship observed that if the prosecution wished him to convict defendant they must first prove that he knew all about the other car and deliberately allowed his own number plate to be used on it. The prosecution had not done this, and the case must therefore be dismissed.

Too Many Duplicates In Use

The Central Garage, represented by Mr. C. J. White, was summoned at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday for a breach of condition 4 of the motor license by using a number plate other than that of the

regulation pattern. Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared to prosecute.

Mr. White explained that the original plate had been mislaid and a substitute was put on by someone unacquainted with the regulations.

Inspector Kinipple informed the Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King) that the police were aware that there were a considerable number of duplicate plates in existence, and they were a source of considerable trouble. Defendants should have reported the loss of the number plate to the police, and a new one would then have been issued.

Mr. White admitted that there had been negligence, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

RIVER POLICE AND RICEBOAT MEN.

Further Interesting Evidence in the Pettersson Case: Greater Confusion than Ever on the Creek

The Swedish Consular Court inquiry into the case of Pettersson, the River Police constable who is alleged to have beaten a Chinese boatman to death, was concluded on Monday afternoon, before Baron Akerheim, Consul-General, and two Assessors.

At the outset there was a sharp discussion between the Consul-General and Mr. H. D. Rodger respecting the latter's claim to represent the relatives of the deceased boatman, and although the Court decided that counsel's credentials were not strictly in accord with the requirements of Swedish law, he was given permission to act in the proceedings.

Mr. A. C. Holborow appeared for Pettersson, and Dr. O. Fischer and Mr. Loh were present on behalf of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

THE BOAT-OWNER'S STORY.

A number of Chinese witnesses were called, the first being the owner of the rice boat on which Pettersson was alleged to have beaten deceased. He admitted that according to the rules of the village to which both deceased and himself belonged, he was liable to pay compensation in the event of the death or disablement of an employee, but explained that this case was different, as deceased had been beaten to death. Turning to the incident which has been the cause of all the trouble, witness related how Pettersson went to clear the boats away. Deceased, he said, was slow in untying the rope of his boat, and Pettersson took up a short wooden stump and "poked" him with it, three or four times. Deceased fell down. He was assisted to a cabin on the boat, and died at 2 o'clock. He had said he was in pain, and witness put a plaster on his stomach.

Baron Akerheim—But according to the Chinese doctor, the plaster was found on his back!

Witness—It must have gradually worked round to the back.

THE U. S. consular authorities have been informed that American sailors continue to frequent the Victoria Bar, although that resort has been out of bounds since the stabbing affair in a neighbouring bar which resulted in the death of a bluejacket from the U. S. S. Wilmington. Late on Saturday night a large party of American sailors came out of the former bar, apparently very much the worse for liquor and caused trouble in the neighbourhood. No arrests were made.

Warned that he must be careful not to commit perjury, witness said: I am saying nothing untrue. I am not a relative of the deceased.

Witness having concluded his evidence, Baron Akerheim observed: I think it necessary to state that witness's evidence contradicts his statements in the Chinese court.

NOBODY INJURED.

A boatman from the same village said he saw the policeman beat deceased, and he had to look out lest he himself were beaten. Pettersson was beating the boatmen all along the boats, but the blows were only light and no one was injured. He beat the men with anything he could lay hold of. He saw deceased bend down, and took no further notice of the matter. There was no row and no trouble. He could not say why Pettersson went about beating everybody. He did not know that the boatman who was beaten afterwards died.

In answer to Mr. Holborow, witness said he signed a petition about the case, but he did not know what was in it. Personally, he had no objection to the River Police.

A rice broker from the same village also stated that he saw Pettersson take up a wooden stump and poke deceased with it three or four times. Pettersson beat several tens of people. He did not go on board the boat, and was unable to say whether or not the man who died was the man Pettersson had beaten.

Mr. Rodger—How do you know that the man who was beaten died?

Witness—Over 10,000 people all said he was beaten to death by a foreigner.

The witness told the court that the Procurator asked him to sign the petition—the petition to the Procurator.

Mr. Loh—He has got the various documents mixed up. I don't think this man quite understands what he says.

Baron Akerheim—I have been thinking the same thing for a long time.

This concluded the evidence for the Chinese.

Pettersson's sampan man then described what happened when they got up to Sinza Bridge on the afternoon in question. The creek was blocked, and when ordered to move, some of the boatmen shifted and some did not. Pettersson jumped on to the boats and witness took the sampan round to wait for him. Witness did not see or hear any trouble, and nobody accused Pettersson of anything before they left. When they returned later in the afternoon, there was a very large crowd and Pettersson went on to the boats to find out what was the matter. Then some of the boatmen began to beat witness, because, they said, he had looked on without saying anything while a foreigner beat one of the boatmen. After the beating, they chained witness to a dead body, and he remained in this predicament until released by the police.

In answer to Mr. Rodger, witness said he had never before seen Pettersson chased by boatmen, and he himself had never been beaten in the course of his 13 years' work on the creek.

Inspector Mellows told the court that Pettersson had been with the Water Police about five months, and was a very quiet man, of good character. The police had had a good deal of trouble on the creek, particularly of late. No report of the alleged beating was made to the Chinese police, and the first they knew of it was when Pettersson was being chased. The River Police took over control of the creek in 1897, and two years later they took charge as far as Ferry Road, and since then they had patrolled the creek as far as Jessfield. Fighting between the boatmen took place frequently, through competition in getting the best positions for their boats. Since this trouble, special orders had been given that traffic was to be dealt with carefully, but now, when boatmen were asked to move on, they either laughed or took no notice. The result was that boats now took four days to get from the Garden Bridge to Markham Road bridge, whereas formerly they could do the journey in an hour. Just now the creek had been blocked for 72 hours, and the Shipping Guild had sent in a complaint to the Harbour Master asking him to do something to relieve the congestion.

Sgt. Murphy, of the River Police, stated that Pettersson was a quiet, decent sort of chap, and had never had any trouble in the service. Witness went on to relate how he visited the scene after the commotion, unchained the sampan man from the dead body, and released Pettersson, who said that had no idea what all the trouble was about. Witness was positive that at this time there were no marks whatever on the body of the dead Chinese.

In answer to Mr. Holborow, witness said that serious fights sometimes took place between the boatmen, who "mauled" one another with bamboo poles and boat hooks.

The Court reserved judgement.

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NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 26, 1922

Land Commission.

The award of the Commissioners in Case No. 126 heard on December 19, 1921, is as follows:

CASE NO. 126.

Szechuen Road—Cadastral Lots Nos. 18 and 18 E.—Central District—Registered Owner Mr. Tam Wa, heard in the Council Chamber on Monday, December 19, 1921, at 4 p.m. Hearing adjourned at 6.30 p.m. and consideration of Case concluded at 3 p.m. on Thursday, December 22, 1921.

The Commissioners having considered the evidence and arguments of the parties, award as follows:

Lot No. 18 E.—Mr. Tam Wa bought this lot with full knowledge that a part of it had been scheduled for acquisition by the Council. He will, therefore, be adequately compensated by a refund at the rate of Tls. 66,000 per mow, i.e., 1 fun, 1 li, 2 hao Tls. 66,000 per mow Taels 6,732.

Lot No. 18.—As regards the land surrendered from this lot, compensation will be paid for it at the rate of Taels 60,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, i.e., 1 fun, 1 li, 1 hao, Tls. 60,000 equals Taels 6,660 plus 10 per cent. Tls. 7,326.

The increased width of Szechuen Road resulting from the Council's acquisitions of land makes it now permissible to build on this lot to a height of 105 feet in a straight line, as against the former limit of 60 feet, and the Commissioners take into consideration this fact in estimating the potentialities of the reduced area. In spite of this new advantage they consider that a comparatively large excision from this small lot has seriously impaired its suitability for development. They award as special compensation for the loss in this respect the sum of Taels 12,500.00.

They further direct that the Council shall pay to Mr. Tam Wa, as already agreed, the fees of his architects for such changes in their plans as were made necessary by the scheduling of the land under reference, namely, Taels 500.

They find that the Council was not responsible for the delay in settling the matters in question to an extent which justifies an Award of special compensation in this regard.

Public Works Department Report for December, 1921.

The construction of the Sewage Treatment Tanks at the Rifle Range site has been commenced, the work being carried out by direct labour. An order has been placed for the delivery of three Ingersoll-Rand air compressors, and drawings of the Power House are in hand.

The Kinnear Road Estate Sewerage Works have been in operation for some weeks, and a very satisfactory effluent is being obtained.

BUILDINGS.

Administration Building.—The S. V. C. are now in occupation of their new offices, and the fittings for the Health Department offices are in hand.

Peace Memorial Scholarships.

The following Scholarship award has been made by the Scholarship Trustees on the results of the Matriculation Examination of the Hongkong University held in December, 1921:—

Electrical Engineering—Samuel Green, Public School for Boys, Shanghai.

Charity Organization Committee.

Extract from Report and Statement of Accounts for 1921 and Budget for 1922:—

The influx of Russian refugees from Vladivostok and Harbin still continues. The difficulty in helping them is their inability to speak English or French.

Throughout the year The King's Daughters' Society has paid the fees for a number of Russian girls and women in whom they are interested to attend English classes which are held at the "Cottage" as a first step towards helping them to find employment.

Several passages have been paid during the year for people who have had work or homes offered them elsewhere.

Positions have been found for 13, the number who have been assisted to get away is 22, whilst 36 persons have been rendered help in other ways, and 553 persons and/or families have been supplied with clothing.

Situations have been very difficult to obtain for people on account of the present depression in trade and the large number of unemployed.

TENEMENT HOUSE.

The four flats have been occupied during the year by four Russian families. One family has now been fortunate enough to get a house at a fairly low rental and as the husband has been able to obtain work, they are making way for people in much poorer circumstances. This family, father, mother and three children were all living in one room in a very dirty Chinese house. The man is unable to get work as he does not speak English and the two elder children were ill with diphtheria. As soon as it was possible they were moved into the vacant flat, as it was felt to be highly desirable to place the children in better surroundings.

The Charity League, having completed the Florence Spooner Home, their Tenement House was vacant at the end of December, and The King's Daughters' Society have decided to rent the second house, as this is felt to be one of the most satisfactory ways of assisting poor families. There are a number of families waiting to go in as soon as the flats are ready.

Convalescent Home.

The King's Daughters' Society's scheme for a Children's Convalescent Home has been met with generous support from the public and there seems to be every likelihood of the Home becoming an established fact before long.

WORKING ACCOUNT

To Balance in hand Jan. 1, 1921	\$1,846.50
Municipal Grant, Tls. 4,700.00	6,462.75
Bank Interest	20.00
	\$8,329.25

By Salaries and Wages	
Foreigners \$4,678.80	
Chinese 257.00	

	\$4,935.80
Rent and Taxes	844.24
Telephone Charges	149.98
Water	48.70
Fuel	55.75
Locomotion	510.40
Stationery	105.00
Maintenance and Repairs	10.35
Postage and Stamps	15.41
Advertising	24.96
Insurance	10.38
Balance in hand	1,618.28
	\$8,329.25

Educational Grants in Aid.

Institution of the Holy Family.
—Statement of accounts for the year 1921:—

WORKING ACCOUNT

Grant: Tls.	\$2,478.59
School Fees: Day Scholars	4,091.00
	\$6,569.59

Salaries to teachers	\$11,880.00
Hospital Fees	70.00
Salaries to Extra Teachers	3,012.00
Food, Boarders	8,280.00
Food, Half Boarders	2,460.00
Washing	2,208.00
Water	160.00
Lighting	381.21
Fuel	1,830.29
Repairing of Buildings	5,913.73
Infirmary	98.20
Linen, Clothes and Shoes	2,377.12
Books and Stationery	268.16
Servants	2,022.00
	\$40,960.71

Returns of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Sunday, January 22, 1922.	Cases notified among Foreign resident population of 24,700	Deaths among Chinese resident population of 790,000
Small-pox	8	32
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—
Diphtheria	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	3
Tuberculosis	0	17
Plague	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Measles	4	6
Total Deaths from all Causes	0	241



The Book Page

MORE BLOOMS FROM A FORGOTTEN GARLAND

The number of lucky poets on whom the mantle of the silver-tongued Victorian singers has fallen is surprising to those who are not acquainted with the many by-paths on the slopes of Parnassus. They flourish in all grades of society, and, unlike the average disciples, their creations equal, and in some cases even surpass, their glorious forerunners.

Mr. Roland Hill has several books of verse to his credit and he writes from the elegant security of the Junior Constitutional Club. Mr. John W. Mayer, B.A.P.A. (Bardley Amateur Poetic Association), is the local bard of the town of Bardsley in Lancashire. Mrs. Lean's spirit has been reincarnated in Roland, while the charm and lyric fervour of the author of an International Poem in Three Parts, are quite undimmed in the compositions of John Mayer.

The Happy Traveller is the title of the volume before us written by Roland Hill, and it is finely printed by the Arden Press of Letchworth, a circumstance to be mentioned as most singers of this school seem very unfortunate in the general get-up of their welcome volumes.

THE WHISKERED BARD.

Mr. Hill's portly figure forms an elegant frontispiece to the volume in question. He is a whiskered gentleman of middle age somewhat more suited in years to the tempered frivolities of the Senior Constitutional Club than its gay offspring, but, old as one may be in years no one could deny the youth of his heart.

He sings,

This body ripened in the sun
Hath fifty years of birth,
I have not wasted them; but run
Rejoicing through the earth.

To China of Confucious
To Peking from Hongkong
Where old religions puzzle us
With burr of ancient wrong.

We stirred the maple leaf; we stirred
Long cornfields with our wind,
Of buffaloes we chased a herd
Left bellowing behind.

To visions of my youthful years
I'm constant to the end.
Still every maid a bride appears;
And every man a friend.

If sickness or rheumatic aches
Compel restraint; anew
The mountains come to me; the lakes
Return my visits too.

How haunting that lovely line is
"Still every maid a bride appears."
To look at the Bond Street perfection
of those beautiful clothes in
the frontispiece and envisage the
sun-ripened body beneath, stirring

the cornfield with its wind, casting
its jocund eye estimatingly over
each passing maid, how Victorian is
the zest, how Keatsian the expres-
sion.

CHILDE HAROLD IN SWEDEN.

But we interrupt the journey of
our Childe Harold, who also went
to Marstrand in Sweden,

And they were so gracious, so gracious,
so gracious,
Those people I met in the Isle of Mars-
trand;
They showed me such kindness, such
kindness, such kindness,
And always their manners were courtly
and bland.
You might leave your gold watch in the
highway with safety
And still in the highway untouched it
would stand;

And it was September, September,
September,
I rowed a small boat to the neighbour-
ing isle,
The forests of fir were cobalt in the
distance,
Each peasant I met raised his hat with
a smile,
It was on a Sunday, a Sunday, a Sun-
day—

There's a vintage for you. The veri-
est curmudgeon would—like the
peasant in the poem—raise his hat
with a smile for the pleasure of
reading lines like these.

We will leave him in Fredensborg
where he was photographing in
verse—the simile is his—a Royal
Meeting.

Whom shall I photograph here? shall I
find,
Matter for poet to sing?
Met are the monarchs supreme of man-
kind;
The Kaiser, the Czar, and the King.

What about politics; anarchist hate;
Armaments itching for war?
Here are the Rulers arranging our fate;
The Kaiser, The King, and the Czar.

Gracious Triumvirate, join but your
hands,
Blessings on Europe to bring;
Peace to the people, and joy to the lands,
Of Kaiser, the Czar, and the King

It is unreliably reported that the
ex-Kaiser has had this touching
poem printed and hung up over his
little bed at Amerongen, and that
it is to him the silver lining to the
cloud that has hung over him for
so long. It certainly gives a more
exact estimate of the art of Roland
Hill than any other of the numerous
poems in his impressive volume.

THE FIRST VERS LIBRE.

While Roland is quite uninfluenced
in his singing by the new craze for
vers libre, it is perhaps not surpris-
ing that John Mayer of Bardsley,
living in a more enterprising part
of the country, has been affected by
the new movement. He has tried to
shake it off as his verses, show, but
he almost unconsciously lapses into
it again and again, despite his

struggles to work in the older man-
ner.

The first appreciation of *vers libre*
among the non-literary masses
received its fillip in the manufactur-
ing town of—Slagshaw, during the
Limerick craze. The local paper
held one of the then popular com-
petitions for a last line, giving this
Limerick to be completed.

There was a young lady of Slagshaw
Who taught wicked words to a jack-
daw
When she scratched its black head
It sneezed, and then said—

The editor in awarding the prize
of five pounds to the competitor who
sent in "Three cheers for the Slag-
shaw Football Team, they ought to
be in the First League," said he was
conscious of the absence of rhyme
and the superfluity of syllables, but
the sentiments expressed were so
gratifying that he thought everyone
would agree to his award. The
whole village we are pleased to re-
late did, and since then the prole-
tariat has been reconciled to the
innovation. Whether it spread up-
wards from this start we do not
know. That is a question for the
historians to determine.

Hats off to the dear old factories, lads,
The factories of Ashton Town.
Where I used to work when I was a
kid,
And earned many a crown.

And now the times have altered lads,
The work is now controlled,
In the mill where I used to work
Everybody is on the spool

And what about the lassies and lads
That work in the factories?
They always try to be cheerful, tho'
Lancashire is not what it used to be.

The old hand loom and spinning jenny,
Were done for years ago—
And in its place we have modern stuff
To make a cotton boom.

In opposition to the old spinning jenny
We now have ring spinning,
And with thanks to loyal workers
Many fortunes have been made.

And here's to the dear collier lads
To miss them 'twould be a shame,
Although there's been lots of trouble
They have always played the game.

There has been hard time in Ashton,
Lads,
But once more the clouds have gone,
So let us settle down to work again
And may the rest of our lives be
peaceful.

JOHN W. MAYER.

And if the rest of the poem didn't
rhyme can you tell why those last
two lines hit you so sharply in the
ear? As each poetic genius catches
and imprisons for ever in verse the
music of his surroundings; this one
the song of a bird; that one the
ripple of a brook; here we have the
motor lorries of Lancashire bump-
ing and rattling over the stone setts

of the industrial villages of that country made immortal for us by local genius. There are five more verses of it quite up to those we have quoted. We do not give them here as the whole poem was composed to be sold for a charitable object, and there is a request on it that you should "Do Your Bit" with a note that—

"Any person who thinks he or she could sell copies of this poem should notify John. W. Mayer, Esq. Bardsley. Ashton-on-Lyne, who will only be too pleased to supply copies."

CROMWELL AS A HUMAN BEING

John Drinkwater's Courageous [Study]

Following the plan of his "Abraham Lincoln," John Drinkwater, in his new play, "Oliver Cromwell" (published recently by Sidgwick and Jackson, 3s. 6d. net), has dealt with the Protector in a series of scenes.

There are eight in this play, and from a rough calculation, they would take not quite two hours to perform.

The play opens at Ely in 1639, when Cromwell is on the eve of defying the King in the matter of common-land. Two years separate this scene from the next, which takes place at St. Stephens, at the time when the Remonstrance is being debated.

A year later, we have Cromwell returning home to raise more men, and then we are taken to Naseby in 1645, on the eve of the battle.

Two scenes are devoted to this important moment. From Naseby the scene changes to Hampton Court, when Cromwell and Ireton endeavour to persuade Charles to accept the offers of the Independents, but the King's perfidy is discovered in what should prove to be a dramatic scene.

The penultimate scene is on the day of the King's execution, and the play ends on a homely note, some six years later, with Cromwell praying beside his dying mother.

COMPRESSED HISTORY.

Any schoolboy will see that the author has had to compress history to an extraordinary extent. You might set an interesting examination paper on the incidents which have led to each separate scene. But a dramatist has not much traffic with history. If he makes his characters alive, and presents them more or less truthfully, he has succeeded in his task.

On the whole, John Drinkwater has done this successfully. His Oliver Cromwell is simple, clear-headed, kind, a great lover of music, and a still greater lover of freedom.

His speech is not quite as racy as one has imagined, but the author has endowed him with a strong will and astuteness.

The disconnected pageantry of the play does not allow much development, but here at least is an Oliver Cromwell with some of the characteristics of the great Protector.

On the stage he has been a most

neglected figure and generally held up to scorn.

As far as the theatre has been concerned, King Charles and his Cavaliers have always been made figures of romance, and Cromwell's soldiers almost as brutal as the Huns.

John Drinkwater has had the courage to show the reverse of the medal.

THE PERFIDIOUS KING.

The sketch of the astute and perfidious King is one of the best things in the play.

Hampden and Ireton are mere shadows, but, on the other hand, Cromwell's old mother is a great creation. She acts as a kind of chorus in the play, and has many fine things to say.

Bridget, Cromwell's young daughter, is another well-conceived character. She is also a kind of chorus, expressing the beliefs and ideals of youth, whereas her grandmother utters the wisdom and prudence of age.

The language of the play is, as it should be, quite modern, but not of any particular period.

There are many stirring scenes which should come out well on the stage, but it may be a little difficult to distinguish the lapse of time between each scene.

That is always the difficulty of pageant plays, and in "Oliver Cromwell" the author has not made use of Shakespeare's expedient of an explanatory chorus.

The play is dedicated to "Bernard Shaw, with homage to the master-dramatist of the age, and with the gratitude that is due from every younger writer to the English theatre."

The play, if produced well, and with its proper decoration of music, for which the author has given many opportunities, should have an impressive effect. Will managers fall over each other to secure it, asks Mr. E. A. Baughan, in the "Daily News?"

THE YEAR OF DISILLUSION

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. By John Buchan. Vol. II. (Nelson. 25s. net.)

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH AND CONCERNING CHINA. 1894-1914. Compiled and edited by John V. A. MacMurray. Two Volumes. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES" by Payson J. Treat. Houghton Mifflin Company.

The animation of Mr. Buchan's narrative continues unabated through his second of his four volumes.

The period covered is from the inception of the Dardanelles campaign to the conclusion of the first stage of the Battle of Verdun. It embraces the whole story of Gallipoli: the Loos and Champagne attacks in the West; the staggering repulse of the Russians from the gates of Cracow to the further side of Warsaw; the entrance of Italy and Bulgaria into the war; the evisceration of Serbia and the

Mesopotamia fighting down to the fall of Kut.

There will be little dissent from the view that much of the ineffectiveness of our early efforts was due to "the absence of a competent General Staff at home," that organization having been broken up at the commencement of the war to furnish commands in the field, with the result that Kitchener was left to add its work to his already too onerous responsibilities. Had it been otherwise, the enterprise of Gallipoli must surely have been placed in a truer light before those who authorized it, and, if undertaken at all, provided with the timely resources that alone could have made it successful. Mr. Buchan's prepossessions, one can see, are for "Westernism." But he admits that the policy of breaking through to Constantinople, while abstaining from premature offensive in France, would have shortened the whole war, although the claims that "such a scheme would have been condemned as insane—and rightly condemned, on the facts before them—by every competent soldier in the spring of 1915." As matters turned out, he recognizes that the capture of the peninsula would have been affected "had the necessary reserves been provided in time"; that the vital success at Suvla was forfeited mainly by "the inertness of old, tired, or sick commanders" and "the bungling of ill-trained staffs"; and that Sir Ian Hamilton's conduct of "a task of superlative hardness" was free from any grave mistake.

Upon the supreme command in the West Mr. Buchan passes a more severe verdict. He takes due note of the general weakness of staff work, traceable to insufficient appreciation of "the thinking side of the Army," and the habit of giving men Staff appointments "not because they were fitted for such duties, but because they were unfitted for others," to say nothing of the fact that there had been no practice in the handling of large masses of men. But his analysis of the battle of Loos culminates in a forcible criticism of Lord French's failure to group his reserves in support of his attacks, so that they were eight miles from the scene of action when needed for "their proper use of strengthening and continuing the impetus of the first assault":—

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the superb drive and devotion of the troops of attack were frittered away by a certain fumbling and confusion in the mind of Headquarters. They anticipated some sort of success—or, otherwise why was the cavalry massed in reserve?—but they had not considered fully the ways and means of it. They took the Germans by surprise, but were themselves caught unawares. They succeeded better than they had hoped, and were not ready to use the gifts of fortune. Of all the British actions in the war, Loos was the one which did least credit to the High Command.

The interaction between warfare and politics is succinctly noted by Mr. Buchan upon occasion, and as it affected both sides.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE B. W. A. AT PLAY

The Sports Section of the British Women's Association believes that recreation and exercise are necessary concomitants of a well-rounded life and so aims to offer to its members the opportunity for the same. During the summer, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce, the section had the use of the beautiful gardens at Kiaochow Road, where tennis and garden golf could be played, and about 140 members availed themselves of this privilege. These grounds have now passed into other hands and the Executive Committee is not sure where its tennis courts can be located for another season but it is certain that space will be secured. Among the summer's events were an exciting tennis tournament and a sailors' party both very successful.

The results of the tournament were as follows:—

Miss Pringle	
Miss Gillett	Ladies' Singles
Mrs. Mallett	Ladies' Singles
Miss Pringle	
Mr. Powell	Mixed Double

THE REVOLVER CLUB.

Another athletic opening for the sportswomen of the Association is afforded through the Revolver Club, where instruction and time for practice will always be accorded those who wish to take up marksmanship. No definite shoots are being held at present but any interested may communicate with the Chairman of the Section and arrangements can be made. In this connexion it may be said that the Executive Committee would welcome any suggestion of new recreational opportunities and will endeavour to meet any requests which may be made for any special sports.

The game which is holding the attention of the Sports Section at present is Badminton which is being played on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5.30 to 7 p.m. and on Saturdays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. at the Public School for Girls on Boone Road. All equipment is furnished, but each player brings her own rubber-soled shoes. Tea is served on Saturdays, the Committee and the players all in turn acting as hostesses. There are many promising players among the 24 or so who are playing regularly and it is hoped to get together a team and challenge the French Club.

THOSE IN CONTROL

The officers of the Section are as follows:—Mrs. R. F. C. Masters, Chairman; Miss Adlam, honorary secretary, Mrs. Richard, honorary treasurer, Miss Belbin, representing the Association; Members of

the Executive Committee: Mrs. Ernest Samson, Miss Symons, Miss Pringle, Mrs. A. J. Stewart, Mrs. J. T. Ford. Mrs. A. J. Stewart served as honorary secretary during the summer and the Section feels much indebted to her for the efficient manner in which its interests were advanced. Mrs. Ford was Acting Chairman during the absence of Mrs. Master and headed up the Sections' contribution to the Christmas Fair, the Side Shows, which were so much enjoyed.



Mrs. R. F. C. MASTER,
Chairman of B.W.A. Sports Section.

TEAGOWNS AND NEGLIGÉES

The kimono-shaped tea or rest gown has been lately revived in the most luxurious materials and the embroideries are more beautiful than ever. A pale shell-pink kimono had lilac and gold butterflies worked all over in graduating sizes and a "burnt ivory" wrap was embroidered in black swallows. Ivory and black is a very favourite scheme, the kimono being of the former and the lining of black crêpe or satin, while the black embroideries are sometimes relieved with gold. Occasionally a big collar of black or smoke-grey fur is added, but the fur collar is a little out of place on a wrap of this shape.

Our illustration shows the kimono sleeve and a fascinating use of dull silver thread on Mandarin blue georgette. Panels at the side fall in train effect and double loops of the material fall from the embroidered girdle below the hem.

TRAINS FOR TEA TABLES.

The special gown for tea is being rather featured this season and some exquisite effects in draperies and trains are observed. In

many cases a coat is worn, which when removed reveals an unsuspected dinner costume.

More intimate negligées for the boudoir tea have also adopted the coat idea and any woman who can convey an inspiration to her tailor may reincarnate her evening gowns in these bewitching *frou-frous*. These jackets may be worn over more or less elaborate slips. One combination suggested is a jacket of rose pink crêpe charmeuse, bound with wide bands of quilted pink silk, over a slip box-pleated and girdled with a narrow tasselled sash. Laces of all kinds are effective for these charming coatees.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS

Dear Mrs. Pepys:—I wonder whether any of your readers suffer from the unromantic malady of chilblains? I must admit that until I found myself thus afflicted I had looked down upon those who acquired those uncomfortable reminders of winter days; but since one winter, when I was unable to secure proper footwear, my sympathies have broadened and now I should like to pass on a simple remedy to sister-sufferers.

Get any pharmacist to make up a lotion consisting of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of alcohol and bathe the feet night and morning. The swelling, burning and itching sensation will disappear in short order and if the applications are continued the feet will be hardened to withstand cold weather.

Of course an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and I would entreat your audience to wear woollen hose and warm boots if their feet feel uncomfortable these frosty days. As Gay, that helpful-hinter of a poet, writes:

"Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snow and rain, and soaking sleet."

Yours sincerely,

L. C.

P. S. An excellent remedy to be taken internally is calcium lactate, five to ten grains to the dose, to be taken three times a day. This affects the coagulability of the blood.

A SUNSET

Life seems so sweet! I don't know why.

Perhaps it's just because the sky
Put on to-night, to make me glad,
A dress I did n't know she had.

Selected.

LADY RIDERS OF SHANGHAI

"Time was," said Mr. Springfield, one of Shanghai's expert horsemen, "when we had real horses in Shanghai, and when ladies rode to hounds on genuine hunters. The horses most often seen here 15 years ago were the walers from Australia though others came from Canada and the States and some ladies had their mounts from England. Of course some come up from Singapore and India, perhaps imported for racing and found too slow.

"Yes, the horse has practically disappeared from Shanghai. You may find five, I'm confident you couldn't find more than six, ideal riding horses. Of course the war stopped the importation of horses and those we had have practically died out.

THE DRAG.

"Up to 1915 the drag went out with hounds every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. There was 15 or 17 couples of hounds because with hunts three times a week and the country like this some were likely to have sore feet or get knocked out some other way. In, those, days a number of ladies rode very hard to hounds, about ten indeed were quite desperate riders, would take any jumps and were keen competitors of the best riding men.

"Now the China pony is about the only thing available for riding and Shakespeare's line about a proud rider on so proud a back is no longer applicable. I have been asked to select a mount for a lady and have tried a dozen without finding one I could recommend. Their dispositions, are as bad as their shapes, and their mouths are worse than either. You might almost say they have no mouths at all for they don't respond to the bit and few ladies have the strength of arm necessary to pull them around. Then, too, they are so small that they seem lost beneath a tall lady. They have a whole bagful of tricks such as shying, kicking, biting and swerving suddenly. Regular had 'uns they are! Their shape is against them, their short legs, big barrels, and short necks so that the rider feels she has nothing in front of her. I can't say I admire 'em.

SIDE SADDLE AND CROSS.

"What should I say about the relative merits of side saddles and cross saddles? Well, every lady must settle that for herself. Of course the side saddle is much heavier, adding 15 or 20 pounds to the weight a small pony must carry. I notice that nearly all the riders who have come from America are riding astride. When I was in England two years ago I saw some ladies riding astride and saw photographs of others, but at the hunts I attended nearly all were using side saddles.

"During the war the girls who were training horses or taking on stable work rode astride, as indeed the work required. The main point in favour of the side saddle is its greater security. Unless you have a very good seat when your horse

buck-jumps it is hard to stay with him and the double horn of the side saddle gives a lady something to hang on to, whereas when a pony rears and bucks the lady riding astride is more likely to be pitched off. The relative charms of riding breeches and flowing habits? I refuse to be put on record.

"What are the ladies doing now? Well, I am running a small pack of hounds—the Shanghai Foot Hounds—for civets and small game and

of this season there will be several hunts open to ladies again. The idea is this: The Paper Hunt Club can't afford to have the entire country cluttered up with paper, because of the limitations of the course. Although there is considerable country to cover, after all, one can only get from one place to another by two routes and to give variety to the hunt the trails must cross and recross frequently.

The course laid out for ladies must necessarily be shorter than that for the men, as five miles over this rough going is about as much as the most expert horsewoman cares to negotiate. If too many trails are laid out even in the different clours—yellow, red, white and blue—the result is very confusing, hence the hunts for ladies are held toward the end of the season.

"Are there many ladies riding in Shanghai now? Why yes, you'll see a good many; but I must say that many of the women who ride nowadays give the impression that they have never been under the instruction of skilled horsemen and learned the principles of correct horsemanship.

RIVALS RIDING.

"Could they acquire a good seat and proper form in riding even if equestrianism were taken up in adult life? Why yes, though of course the time to begin riding is as a child of six or seven. But a particular teacher could certainly turn out a creditable rider, though probably not a dashing one. I should advise any woman at all disposed to riding to take it up here, for it is wonderful exercise and just what one needs here. Ladies are not riding here as much as they did because Shanghai offers so many other diversion. Golf is a rival of course and after a night's dancing one hardly feels like getting up for an early canter. But it's a wonderful sport and from October to May the horsewoman of Shanghai

may indulge her bent, only stopping for the summer heat. Not only riding devotees but the poets as well unite in its praises. Did you ever hear of a horn that wasn't merry? As Gay says:

The healthy huntsman with a cheerful horn
Summons the dogs and greets the dappled morn.

So here's to the Lady Riders, and good mounts to them all!"



FLOWING SLEEVES, LONG WAIST-LINE, SLEEVES AND SIDE-SASHES ARE SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH STAMP THIS COSTUME AS MODISH.

we have had several mounted rides which were very popular with the ladies who are keen riders.

LADIES' PAPER HUNTS.

"The Ladies' Paper Hunts? There were three open to ladies last year and about twelve fair riders participated, which represents Shanghai's quota of horsewomen who can follow such trails as are laid out. Toward the end

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

NEXT YEAR'S ECLIPSE

Australian Plans to Test Einstein's Theories

The announcement from Adelaide that the Government of South Australia is preparing an expedition to observe next year's solar eclipse from a South Australian station, and that an invitation is to be sent to England offering facilities for a party of British astronomers to use the station selected, adds another to the several places along the land portion of the path of the moon's shadow which have already been provisionally scheduled by astronomers of different nationalities.

The eclipse, which will take place on September 22, will be the first favourable total eclipse since May, 1919, when for the first time efforts were made to obtain a definite proof of the revolutionary theory formulated by Einstein concerning the curvature of space and the deflection of the light of stars passing near the sun's limb.

The observations then made were undertaken entirely by English astronomers, one party of which was stationed in Brazil and the other on an island off the West Coast of Africa.

Though the results obtained have been generally accepted as verifying Einstein's mathematics, many have been unable to accept them as conclusive, and for that reason the much more favourable opportunity which next September's eclipse will provide is to be utilized at as many stations as possible.

With the exception of a few islands in the ocean, however, the total phase will be restricted to Australia, across which the shadow will pass from an almost inaccessible part of the coast of Western Australia to a point on the opposite coast a little south of the boundary between Queensland and New South Wales, and including a belt of South Australia about 150 miles wide.

Practically nowhere will the total phase last longer than five minutes, and as the weather conditions are an importance factor, the more stations that can be used the better the chances of making sufficient observations—which, so far as the Einstein theory is concerned, will consist of photographs of the stars near the sun when totally eclipsed—to ensure the success of the programme.

The Astronomer-Royal has selected an island rather more than 1,000 miles off the west coast of Australia as the locale of the Greenwich Observatory party, but if arrangements for a second Greenwich expedition can be made in time it is probable the invitation

ARE LIGHTHOUSES DOOMED?

Wireless Beacons for all Weathers

Admiralty experiments with what are known as wireless beacons naturally give rise to the question, "Are our lighthouses doomed?" The "Daily News" understands that these experiments have been conducted in the neighbourhood of the Lizard, Cornwall, and are believed to have met with success.

If the principle of the wireless beacon is accepted by Trinity House it will of course, be an untold boon to our coastwise shipping. The number of wrecks will be reduced, but at the same time there will be an end to the romance of the lighthouse and the lighthouse keeper, and novelists will have to seek inspiration for their sea stories elsewhere.

The chief advantage of the wireless beacon is that in any weather by day or night, in fog or blizzard, it can be picked up by a ship fitted with wireless as easily as a lighthouse in clear weather. The operator in his cabin will be able to tell his captain exactly where he is without getting in touch with big land stations and without any delay.

Should the wireless beacon replace the lighthouse it would be essential for all ships to be fitted with wireless, and small and comparatively inexpensive installations, with a range of a few score miles would be sufficient. In this way the safety of coastwise shipping in all weathers would be enormously increased.

A tall single mast placed at a dangerous part of the coast, preferably near the existing lighthouses, would be fitted with a revolving coil, which would throw out to sea a wireless beam of varying length. This beam would be picked up by a ship, and by measuring its length would be able to determine its bearing. That, roughly, is the principle of the wireless beacon.

The wireless beams would revolve from the masthead in the same way as the guiding rays from the lighthouse. The beacon would mean a revolution in coastwise navigation, and the picturesque old lighthouse would become nothing but a day mark, or as obsolete as a Martello tower.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—Giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Commission, the Chairman of the Indian Tea Commission said he favoured limited imperial preference and strongly recommended the abolition of the export duty on tea.—Reuter.

of South Australia will also be accepted.

STOWE HOUSE

Possibility of a New Public School

There is a promising chance of an increase in the number of the leading Public Schools of England.

In July last Stowe House, a splendid 17th century mansion in Buckinghamshire, once the property of the Dukes of Buckingham, was bought by Mr. Harry Shaw, whose intention was that it should be devoted to national uses. It was suggested to Mr. Shaw that a new Public School would be an excellent national use for the building, considering the desperate length of the waiting lists at most of the school at present. Mr. Shaw thereupon offered the mansion to the Association of Preparatory Schools. The offer was accepted with gratitude, subject to the success of the Association in raising a fund sufficient to endow the school with an adequate foundation.

The matter was to be submitted to the annual conference of the Association of Preparatory Schools, held at the Great Central Hotel, London, on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo. Dr. Norwood, the Master of Marlborough College, was to address the Association on the subject.

£100,000 WANTED.

Mr. H. C. King, of Beaconsfield, Secretary of the Association of Preparatory Schools, in giving some particulars of the scheme to a representative of the "Morning Post" said: "We want" "to start a new Public School, on the lines of Eton or Winchester or Rugby. Mr. Shaw has offered us Stowe House. It is a magnificent mansion, with about 280 acres of land, and a first-class cricket pitch. We have written thanking him warmly for his splendid offer—which, as I gather, is a free gift.

"Our Association comprehends about 500 preparatory schools in different parts of the country. As you know, the Public Schools are cram full. There is ample room for another. We should endeavour to get the best people we could find to join the governing body. Everything depends on whether we can raise the necessary money to put the project on its feet. I should say that £100,000 would be necessary.

"We have not yet reached the stage of considering details. You ask whether the headmaster is to be the head of one of the preparatory schools. My own view is that he should not, for however admirable may be the head of such a school, it does not follow that he would be the ideal master for boys of 18. An idea which has been suggested is that every preparatory school which contributes £200 to the scheme should receive an entrance nomination in return."

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

Scientist's Doubt, as to the Correctness of Darwin's Theory

Toronto, Dec. 23.

Professor William Bateson, the famous English biologist, to-night threw a bombshell into the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by declaring that it was impossible for scientists any longer to agree with Charles Darwin's theory of the origin of species.

He declared that while 40 years ago the Darwinian theory was accepted without question, to-day scientists had come to a point where they were unable to offer any explanation of the genesis of species.

Professor Bateson admitted that his words marked him down as an agnostic, but maintained there was nothing left for the scientist of to-day but agnosticism, or, as he called it, "obscurantism."

He said, however, that the doubt of Darwin's correctness extended only to the great scientist's theory of genesis and by no means included that concerning the general truth of the principle of evolution.

He declared that obscurantism—a plain confession of ignorance of the manner of the beginnings of species—would come to the scientist's rescue, filling in the breach opened to the "enemies of science" through tearing down the Darwinian theory.—Reuter.

SAFER SEA TRIPS

How "Firefoam" Spreads Over Flames

Passengers across the Atlantic are becoming interested in a new kind of fire-fighter which is being fitted to all the mammoth liners as their boilers are converted from coal to oil fuel burning.

It is a British invention, popularly called "Firefoam," a substance which has the valuable property of extinguishing oil flames almost immediately.

The White Star liner Olympic, which has just made a record trip on oil fuel from New York to Southampton, is being fitted with the extinguisher, and the new steamer Majestic, owned by the same line, will also carry the apparatus for making the foam.

SPREADS LIKE A BLANKET.

Where water has no effect whatever on burning oil—and oil, once alight, burns with great rapidity—the firefoam simply smothers it.

Water, being heavier than oil, sinks through it, and, by displacing more oil, aids the fire.

The foam, however, oozes rapidly from its container, and spreads over the burning surface of the oil like a blanket.

Air is thus excluded, and the flames extinguished.

A shipping expert yesterday told a "Daily News" reporter that the

use of this invention would go a great way in guaranteeing safety at sea.

"Oil power has come to stay," he said. "The Olympic's record trip is an indication of that, and the saving of engine-room labour, too, is immense.

RESTORED CONFIDENCE.

One man can work as many as 15 boilers, maintaining perfect control of the sprays and pumps singlehanded.

No man-power is wasted in the removal of ashes and clinkers, and, efficiently managed, there need be no smoke, dust, or dirt.

The question of fire and explosion, however, had disturbed the underwriters, but the new foam extinguisher has quickly restored confidence.

The Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade appointed to inquire into methods of avoiding danger of fire on oil-driven passenger ships has definitely recommended the use of the "foam" or "froth."

It strongly recommends, *inter alia*, that "there should be provided a suitable installation capable of discharging froth in large quantity into each boiler room, and so arranged that it may be put into action from outside the space affected."

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Demand From All Quarters

The vastness of Australia with its unlimited scope for settlement compels a keener demand for a rapid development of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony than is demanded nearer the world's centres of scientific progress. And, curiously enough, the same immensity may give to isolated settlers "far out-back" who have not yet got the attractive cities' advantages of land lines, the daily companionship of messages on the highways of ether.

The Federal Government recognizes the special needs of pioneer settlements, and has already done a great deal to keep them in line with coastal progress, but the necessity for numerous land lines at heavy cost for construction and maintenance is so great that purposeful attention is being given to the question of speaking across Australia instead of along wires.

It is proposed to erect wireless stations in northwest Queensland, and in the Northern Territory, and thus bring almost half a continent within easy range of the big centres of population in Australia.

LONG-DISTANCE STATION AT PERTH.

Then at Perth, Western Australia, a local firm of electrical engineers recently erected to the order of the Perth Observatory a long-distance wireless receiving apparatus with a range of 12,500 miles. The apparatus is so constructed that advices may be received without interference from

DEAL WITH EX-CROWN PRINCE

English Jockey's Unfortunate Experience

The Anglo-German Arbitral Tribunal, sitting at St. James's-square, on November 25 heard a claim relating to the purchase by the German ex-Crown Prince of the house and stables of an English jockey near Berlin.

Mr. Bernard Abinger, solicitor, who represented the claimant, said this was a claim brought against the German Government by Mr. Ernest W. Warne, of Newmarket, a jockey, who in 1914 was residing at Hoppegarten, near Berlin, and was interned at Ruthleben for three and a half years. At that time the claimant was the owner of a villa and stables in Hoppegarten, which he had built, at a cost of 90,000 marks, which were practically the savings of a lifetime. During the time the claimant was interned he was approached by Rittmeister von Zobelitz, adjutant to the Crown Prince, who was desirous of purchasing the villa and stables. A contract was entered into between the claimant and the Rittmeister on March 20, 1917, under which the former sold the villa and stable for the sum of 80,000 marks. The villa was let at the time, and possession could not be given until January 1, 1918. The Rittmeister paid over to a Mr. George Long, a trainer, of Hoppegarten, the 80,000 marks. Warne was indebted to Long for 45,000 marks, and Long paid over the balance of 35,000 marks to the German Jockey Club, which had ever since retained the money. The claimant now sought to be paid the 35,000 marks in English money at the rate of exchange on March 20, 1917, when the contract was executed. The claimant had directed the 35,000 marks to be paid over to the German Jockey Club at the instigation of the German Government, and he contended that he should not be a loser by the transaction, and that it was an exceptional war measure.

The Chairman asked whether Mr. Abinger had any evidence that the German Government had instigated Mr. Warne to hand over the 35,000 marks to the German Jockey Club.

Mr. Abinger said that Mr. Warne had informed him that that was the case.

The Court held that no claim was disclosed, and dismissed the case, making no order as to costs.

places as far distant as Annapolis in the United States of America.

The possibilities for further development are so great that supporters of progress in wireless telegraphy and telephony urge that the Federal Government's efforts should be supplemented by private enterprise. To this end a suggestion has been made that the law vesting in the Commonwealth full and absolute control of wireless telegraphy should be amended to permit activity by private enterprise in the matter of wireless installations.

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mails In

Per O.S.K.S. Alaska Maru	Feb. 1
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	4
Per P.M.S. Golden State	4
Per P. & O. S. Jeypore	6
Per M.M.S. Armand Behic	7
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru	7
Per O.S.K.S. Havre Maru	7
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	2
Per C.M.S. Nanking	8
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru	15
Per P. & O. S. Dunera	16
Per P. & O. S. Khiva	18
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	19
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru	19
Per M.M.S. André Lebon	22
Per O.S.K.S. Hawaii Maru	24

Next Mails Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per M.M.S. Cap Arcona	Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K.S. Sado Maru	7
Per P. & O. S. Nagoya	11
Per O.S.K.S. Andes Maru	12
Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru	13
Per M.M.S. Azay le Rideau	18
Per P. & O. S. Dunera	20
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	25

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru	Feb. 3
Per O.S.K.S. Manila Maru	7
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	12
Per N.Y.K.S. Fushimi Maru	12
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	14
Per P.M.S. Golden State	22
Per O.S.K.S. Hawaii Maru	23
Per C.M.S. Nanking	23
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	25
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	27

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kiangfoo, January 20. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Krusch.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 20. From Ningpo. Mr. Lamport, Miss Duncan.

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru, January 20. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges.

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru, January 20. From Hongkong. Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mr. J. Bradley, Mr. P. Carlton, Mr. A. Carpi, Mr. P. J. F. Eardley, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. C. E. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lentilhon, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. E. Macgimmes, Mr. W. A. Peairs, Mr. Alex. Paul, Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, Mr. M. L. Van Es, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wagner, Mr. R. Yetch.

Per str. Kiangwah, January 21. From Hankow. Misses Wells and Keller.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, January 21. From Ningpo. Mr. Borden.

Per str. Soochow, January 21. From Hongkong. Capt. and Mrs. Somerville and Mr. G. More.

Per str. Hsinming, January 21. From Amoy and Foochow. Mr. Goltaselt, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Per str. Kutwo, January 21. From Hankow. Mr. J. T. Asquith and Miss N. F. Yarbameff.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, January 21. From Vancouver and Japan. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Adolph, Master W. H. and Miss H. Adolph, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allan, Miss. C. Dobjanska, Messrs. J. Ashear, J. Brand, A. B. Davis, C. H. Eiseman, L. Glemby, H. Gruenebaum, Mrs. E. R. and Miss T. R. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hussey, Master H. Hussey, Mr. C. N. Mallouk, Rev. and Mrs. E. Pilley, Messrs. E. J. A. and M. N. Pilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Platt, Misses M. Shipley, M. Sibson, Mr. H. Siesel, Dr. S. A. Silk, Messrs. P. L. Simpson, J. A. Skelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Smith, Miss J. E. Smith, Mrs. and Master W. Smith, Major J. M.

Sundheimer, Mr. E. O. Thomas, Mr. W. Vander Bossche, Mrs. T. and Miss L. Vander Bossche, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boynton, Master C. D. Boynton, Miss R. Drury, Mr. G. Millward, Dr. V. M. Haimovitch, Mr. J. A. Hallam, Mr. J. H. Nancollis, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Selson.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, January 22. From Ningpo. Capt. O. Torgersen.

Per str. Kianghsin, January 22. From Hankow. Drs. B. Adamczewski, H. Scheneidemann and K. Ludwig.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 22. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Hagvey, Messrs. F. Millican, H. Redfern, T. Lee and Keogh.

Per str. Tuckwo, January 22. From Hankow. Mr. B. Gage, Mr. F. Komm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thoman, Mr. Gregory, Mr. C. McStian, Capt. Wright, Misses F. and D. Polkinghorn. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Carrie and Mr. Wilson.

From Nanking. Mr. and Mrs. G. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Watney.

Per str. Fengtien, January 23. From Chefoo. Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Owens, Messrs. A. W. Taylor, E. Casey, Taylor, Holzman, J. Wolkow, A. Kramtner, Master Wm. Anderson. From Weihaiwei. Messrs. H. B. Beer, J. W. Jenkins and A. H. Fenwick.

Per str. Kiangshun, January 24. From Hankow. Miss Baptie and Capt. Turner.

Per str. Whangpu, January 24. From Hankow. Mr. McGregor.

Per str. Wingsang, January 24. From Swatow. Mr. F. W. Sandt.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, January 25. From Ningpo. Mr. P. Miller.

Per str. Hsinchi, January 25. From Foochow. Mr. Pattender.

Per str. Tatung, January 25. From Hankow. Messrs. H. B. Tratman and H. E. L. Shenton.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 25. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Monte, Miss E. Gauss, Mrs. K. Macleod, Mr. Coxon, Mrs. W. Smith, Misses E. and M. Macleod.

OUTWARD

Per str. Tatung, January 16.—For Hankow.—Messrs. F. E. Patrick, J. Oppalfens and Ford.

Per str. Suiyang, January 19.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Assman, Miss Fedranika, Messrs. P. Howard and H. W. Lapsley. For Amoy.—Messrs. R. H. Clive and S. Handen.

Per str. Luenho, January 19.—For Hankow.—Messrs. Hudson and Gabb. Miss Fitch.

Per str. Poyang, January 19.—For Hankow.—Two Franciscan Sisters.

Per N.Y.K.S. Mishima Maru, January 20.—For London, etc.—Miss Neilsen, Mr. and Mrs. Neilsen, Miss E. C. Fullerton, Miss C. A. Fullerton, Mrs. X. Plesner, Mr. William, Mr. and Mrs. Prosser, Mrs. Probst, Mrs. Seitz, Mrs. Selke, Mr. Dubec, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Elly, Mr. T. Oswald, Mr. C. C. Lopes, Mrs. Patstone, Mr. A. E. Learnley, Miss Summerskill, Mr. Saunders, Mrs. S. de Boguszewski, Mrs. L. de Bukowski.

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru, January 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. D. C. S. Alves, Mr. B. H. S. Alves, Mr. H. A. S. Alves, Miss M. G. S. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brazer, Miss M. C. Beecraft, Captain P. D. Chandler, Miss E. Gutter, Mr. H. B. Graybill, Mrs. Garibald, Mr. J. W. Gwynn, Mr. R. A. Green, Mr. J. P. Hogendijk, Miss D. E. James, Mr. P. M. Luce, Mr. M. G. Monache, Mr. J. Nederveen, Mr. S. Peh, Mr. F. Sampson, Mr. F. Samita, Mrs. V. Suarez, Miss H. M. A. Taylor.

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru, January 20.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. T. Ayano, Mr. G. Duzeeff, Mr. J. L. Hassler, Mr. K. Ishida, Mr. Z. Ikeda, Mr. M. Fujii, Mr. F. Fujita, Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Mrs. K. Konda, Mr. M. Murata, Mr. M. Nagano, Mr. I. Naruse, Mr. F. Ogawa, Mr. M. Sassada, Mr. K. Hashimoto. For Kobe.—Mr. F. F.

Bowe, Mr. S. A. Alonze, Mr. C. F. Hebebstriet, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. M. Midzumoto, Mr. O. Imanashi. For Yokohama—Baroness Gyllencock, Mr. B. Honig, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hashimoto, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Harris, Mr. J. G. Landers, Mr. R. H. Mulley. For Honolulu.—Mrs. M. Clarke, Mrs. M. Kohts, Mr. El ten Cate. For San Francisco—Rev. F. Alphonsus, Mr. R. E. Beetham, Mr. W. A. Burian, Mr. W. H. Bradshaw, Mr. C. Blackstone, Mr. J. E. Barker, Mrs. I. Creamer, Mr. G. Crofts, Mr. J. C. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. L. Houghton, Mrs. A. D. Hollingshead, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wolloott, Mr. J. B. Havre, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Laraway, Miss A. Lange, Mr. H. V. MacKoen, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ramsey, Mr. C. H. Robinson, Mr. W. S. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott, Mr. J. W. Walker, Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mr. W. C. Young, Mr. D. H. Read.

Per str. Suiwo, January 20.—For Kiukiang.—Mrs. Appleton. For Hankow.—Miss Carner.

Per str. Luenyi, January 20.—For Tungchow.—Mr. G. R. Welch. For Chinkiang.—Mrs. W. G. Ramsey. For Kiukiang.—Misses Willis and Murray. For Hankow.—Mrs. Bullard, Messrs. Hamilton, Hildebrand, P. M. Linebarger.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 20.—For Ningpo.—Sisters of Charity, Messrs. Keogh and Coxon.

Per str. Wuchang, January 21.—For Hankow.—Mr. H. A. Peterson.

Per str. Chekiang, January 22.—For Hongkong.—Mr. G. Turnbull.

Per str. Kutwo, January 23.—For Kiukiang.—Miss E. M. Wallace. For Hankow.—Messrs. G. R. Artindale and Lalor, Capt. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Cox.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 23.—For Ningpo.—Mr. W. W. Cunnning.

Per str. Ngankin, January 23.—For Hankow.—Capt. and Mrs. Sommerville, Mr. Igor Federoff and Caldwell.

BIRTHS

ABRAHAM.—On January 21, 1922, at No. 11 Yates Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Abraham, a son.

CHUN.—On January 19, 1922, at 310 bis Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. K. Chun, a son (Herbert).

FORREST.—On January 23, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. H. Forrest, a son.

GUTIERREZ-VIerna.—On January 19, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gutierrez-Vierna, a daughter.

HILLIARD.—On January 24, 1922, at the Custom House, Kongmoon, the wife of H. D. Hilliard of a daughter.

JOHNSON.—On January 25, 1922, at 9 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Johnson, a daughter.

MARSHALL.—On January 21, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Marshall, a son.

SIMPSON.—On Christmas Day, 1921, at Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. Lenox Simpson, a son, Richard Lenox Simpson. London papers please copy.

STEWART JONES.—On January 23, 1922, at The Gables, Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, to Irene, the wife of Gershom Stewart Jones, a daughter.

TINKER.—On January 23, 1922, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Tinker, a son.

MARRIAGES

MAY—TAYLOR.—On January 2, 1922, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., Doris Mabel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. J. Taylor, of Vancouver, B.C. (formerly of Streatham Hill, London), to Ernest Alfred George, elder son of Alfred John May, I.S.O., of Bournemouth, England (late of the Hongkong Government Service).

PAULDEN—HUGHES.—On January 7, 1922, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Senior Chaplain, Robert Whyte Paulden, to Ruby Helen Hughes.

DEATHS

CARR.—On January 15, 1922, at Tsinanfu, Charlotte Helene Olga, aged 4 years, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. E. Carr.

EHLERS.—On January 19, 1922, at Bremen, August Ehlers, formerly of Shanghai, in his 67th year. Deeply regretted. (By cable).

ENDICOTT.—On January 22, 1922, at 501 Avenue Haig, Shanghai, Elizabeth Endicott in her 71st year.

GRAHAM-BARROW.—On January 23, 1922, at 417 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, suddenly, Michael, the dearly loved infant son of Edward and Jess Graham-Barrow, aged 10 weeks.

MAY.—On January 19, 1922, at 2197 Miller Road, Shanghai, Charles May, (for 31 years in the Chinese Maritime Customs, Lights Department), aged 71 years.

MACKINTOSH.—On January 24, 1922, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Duncan Mackintosh, Engineering Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., aged 38 years.

SEREBRIANNIKOFF.—On January 24, 1922, S. A. Serebriannikoff in his forty-third year.



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SICAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 20	30.48	41.6	NW	2	21.4	19.6	31.1	16.7	B. C.
" 21	30.41	42.3	NW	0	26.1	23.4	40.7	16.7	B.
" 22	30.27	43.5	E	1	35.1	33.6	40.8	26.4	O.
" 23	30.20	45.2	ENE	1	42.8	42.8	46.2	35.6	O. F. D. R.
" 24	30.52	45.7	NNE	1	37.6	36.0	41.6	35.3	O.
" 25	30.46	45.5	NE	2	38.7	36.0	42.6	36.0	O.
" 26	30.43	46.2	ENE	2	40.8	38.3	44.6	37.8	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Jan. 20	17.0	32.0	30.6	55.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 21	19.0	33.0	33.8	53.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	29.8	31.8	41.8	46.0	0.12	Nil.
" 23	39.2	33.0	45.8	46.2	0.60	Nil.
" 24	35.0	43.2	42.2	66.0	0.09	Nil.
" 25	35.8	49.0	42.0	55.0	Trace	Nil.
" 26	37.2	41.6	43.5	58.0	0.12	Nil.

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